## WEEKLY JOURNAL PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSEORNE.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING SUBSCRIPTION PRICES-IN ADVANCE. Dafly Journal

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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

## AGENTS.

KENTUCKY. ville. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins-ville. Curry, Harrodsburg, Taylor, Columbia Herndon, Maysilek, W. T. Coulter, Eikton. J. Bradford, Augusta. B. M. Chambers, George-town. Chamdler, Campbellis-Sam'l Bay, Jr., Tompkins-

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

It has been stated repeatedly of late

that the rebels evince a very great desire to

effect a general exchange of prisoners, and it appears that the deadlock in carrying out the partel proceeds from the refusal of our War Department to make any exchanges until negro soldiers are admitted on the same footing as the white troops. There is no question that it is the duty of the Government to protect its soldiers, and we cannot understand why there has been no effort made to retaliate for the inhuman butcheries which have disgraced the rebels in their treatment of captured negroes. But it is manifestly and plaringly wrong to suffer our citizen soldiers to linger in prisons, jalls, and nest-houses. while a point of etiquette is settled between the belligerent authorities. It is not merely wrong, but it is impolitic, for we have a large preponderance of prisoners in our possession who are well fed and kindly treated, and, should they be exchanged, would be more valuable to the rebels as soldiers than when they were captured; but the Federal goldiers who are captives to the rebels are in many instances so cruelly treated that when they return home exchanged it is but to die. Four of our soldiers, who represent the Union captives at Andersonville, Georgia, have memorialized our Government to adopt some measures for their exchange, and from their statement, if the proper steps are not speedily taken, they will all be dead. The memorial states that Colonel Hill, the rebel Provest Marshal at Atlanta, stated to one of the writers that there were thirty five thousand risoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by bim. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, inclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About onethird have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade, of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains which are of almost daily occurrence; the cold dewa of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them. having even a blanket. We know that this ful picture of misery is not ove but there are other accessories to it which the

Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other proper-ty; and, as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel au-thorities, the condition of the apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or costs, and hundreds without even a pants or costs, and hundreds without even a To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsitted and sour, and the most such as in the North is consigned to the soamaker. Such are the rations upon which Union so diers are fol by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to assistant and exposure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that and fifty to two hundred grew sick from diar rhoss and chills, out of seven hundred. The same per centage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word-painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horriole

memorial presents, as follows:

solors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the nany who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, eat from rebei hospitals before their wounds were harden there are always to be the solution. were healed, there are eloquent witnesses to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of the Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idioxy; others deliberately cross the "dead line," and are remoreelessly shot down.

It is not strange after such experitions of

It is not strange, after such expositions as this—and it is not the first development of the General Hobson, who despatched the 40th same char cter that has been made-it is not excited that our soldiers are deliberately mur- Kentucky, in their rear. Beyond this point dered by this course of treatment. Rebel they have been well provided in quarters and rations, that they have been allowed to retain their personal effects. All these are denied to the Federal captives. When we compare Camp Douglas, Camp Chase, Johnson's Island, and Fort Delaware with the Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville, and other Confederate prisons, we cannot fail to observe that we are feeding the rebels, while the rebels are from the result of privation, exposure, insufficient food, and the long catalogue of discases which are the inevitable result of their inhuman treatment. These considerations should plead trumpet-tongued to our authorities to place no further impediments in the way of a general exchange, but to use every

We are informed that the man who was recently killed by the Home Guards at Brandenburg answers the description of a Kentucky. It seems to be the general opinperson who was arrested by the guards in Frankfort, some two weeks ago, and was released on the supposition that he was crazy. He gave his name as Clark, and said he was from Grand Rapids, Michigan, and had been to Nashville, Tennessee, with mules. As there are several families of that name in Grand | Trigg county. His condition being such that

How is recruiting getting along, and how rapidly are substitutes offered? There United States forces at Henderson. His wound are but a few days remaining before the draft is ordered, and with the proper exertions we can fill our quots, and snap our fingers at the Provost Marshal. We have all along though that Kentucky would escape the conscription, and it rests with our citizens to decide wheth-

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General Hobson's late expe

Kentucky," as designated in general orders

ion into the "Department of Southwestern

om the rebel Colonel Adam Johnson's headarters in Webster and Union counties, was a most opportune movement, for Adam's or der was being enforced rigidly at every dom-On the 16th inst, General Hobson and escort lef Elizabethtown for Litchfield Grav son county, where detachments of the 26th 35th, 40th, and 48th Kentucky mounted infantry were concentrated for a combined expedition against Johnson. The next day the several detachments moved in the direction of Madisonville, by the way of Hartford and Calhoun, arriving at the latter place on the 18th inst., after a march over very muddy roads and amid incessant torrents of rain. On the 19th some detention was experienced in crossing Green river, which was necessarily slow, on account of the incapacity of the floats, which were so small that but few could cross at one time. But after all, not much time was lost, as rest and attention were due to the animals, for they had been supplied with but one feed of hay for forty-eight hours. So scarce was grain along the route that a kernel of corn could not be found. It was a matter of curiosity to our men to know how the citizens of that country sustained life, particularly in Grayson county The October harvest is the only hope of relief, and this the drouth has cut very short. On the night of the 20th the entire column reached Madisonville, with the stock much jaded. It was expected at this point that a force of rebels would contend with the Federals for the possession of the town. Due precautions, therefore, were taken by Col. Burge, commanding detackments of the 26th and 48th Kentucky, in surrounding the place and picketing it so strongly that no one could escape. When all was prepared, a dash was made by Col. B. at the head of his column into the town, but to his regret he found none but quiet citizens occupying the place. Here our forces breathed for a few hours, and Gen. Hobson went energetically to work to find the exact whereabouts and movements of his prey. The only and most reliable information had of Adam, placed him at Bruce's Mills, thirteen miles northwest of Madisonville and three miles distant from Nebo.

Early in the morning of the 21st the command proceeded on a double-quick, hoping to find and engage the guerilla chieftain at Bruce's Mills, but at Nebo, after two hours' march, Gen. Hobson received authentic intelligence that Adam had skedaddled during the night and fied toward the Cumberland river, pressing through Providence, where the remnant of . Wooodward's command, led by Maj. Chenoweth, joined him, subsequent to Woodward's mortal defeat by the Home Guards at Hopkinsville. General Hebson immediately advanced in the direction of the enemy and industriously set out for Adam's trail, he then being about sixteen hours in advance of our column. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, some six miles from Charleston, Hopkins county, his trail was struck with a gain of one hour and a half upon his rear. The course the rebels were taking could not have suited Gen. Hobvertaking the outlaws. We wish him a son better; as they were going blindly into the hearty God-speed. This last exploit of Bentrap that had been set for them, in the person nett's is the most fiendish of his dark career. of Major Tyler, of the 52d Kentucky, which Before it all of his other acts in crime fail regiment was acting in concert with, and conand dwindle into utter insignificance. No stituted part of Gen. Hobson's command. punishment can be too severe for the miscre-This regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston ants guilty of this inkuman outrage. We commanding at Princeton, was guarding trust that Capt. Wilson will capture the all the crossings on the Princeton and last one of them, and that their eighteen Hopkinsville pike, to prevent the escape bodies will be suspended from the limb of of Adam and his gang, should our forces every stalwart tree by the roadside, a drive them that way. At one of these terrible warning of the swift vengeauce due crossings, and the most important, Major Ty- such enormous crimes. We shudder at the ler, with 150 men, was picketed. Early on thought of blood, yet feel that we could gloat to surprise the Major and his gallant band by into the darkness of the vandalic age, repeat, a bold and fearless charge of his whole com-"Vengeance is mine!" was soon hurled back with an inglorious and ity, on the mutual insurance system, to proignominious defeat, having been repulsed cure substitutes in case any of the members with a loss of three killed, thirteen captured, are drafted. Some of the radical papers and and quite a number seriously wounded, and Col. Adam Johnson among the latter a substitute-brokers at the eastward have made furious attacks upon these clubs, but we agree ball from a Ballard rifle, passing in at the with the Journal of Commerce that there is left temple and out at the corner of the right

eye, in its passage bursting the eye-balls and

destroying his sight. Major Tyler most gal-

lantly defended his position with a loss of but

Pursuit was not made until General Hob-

son came up about 7 o'clock in the evening,

one killed and fifteen captured.

when Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, of the And what safer and more sensible way of do-52d Kentucky, having fresh and unfatigued ing it can be devised than by combinations horses, was put in the advance and pursued among friends who know and can trust each the enemy to Canton, on the Cumberland, other? Nothing could be more prudent or where he came up with them when attemptsagacious, and nothing more lawful. The old ing to make a crossing, and attacked them about daylight on Monday of last week, with conscription law made it proper for men to escape the draft by paying \$300; the amended law enables a man to do it by providing a The Illineians bravely pressed forward and substitute. How those substitutes are obcaptured four lines of their pickets without tained, whether by an individual or by an asfiring a single shot, the guards being all ssleep, and surrendering in the most sursociation, is no affair of the law, and is nobody's business. It is enough that, for every prised style imaginable. When the attack commenced, only about ninety of the friends, a substitute goes into the army. guerillas, now led by the notorious Sypert, Adam's successor, had crossed over. The attack was such a complete surprise that knowledge a loss of thirty-five men in killed and wounded at the battle of Coosa, including drowned, in attempting to swim to the other five out of seven of Gen. Clanton's staff. shore of the Cumberland. The fight was There is, however, no doubt that their casualpressed vigorously by Lieutenant-Colonel es were much larger, but in that fight Gen. Johnston, but the rebels, seeing it was useless Rousseau did not lose a man. One of the 8 h to stand, took advantage of a heavy fog that Indiana was shot in the mouth by one of the densely clouded the earth, and about three same regiment, who took his comrade for a bundred made their escape below the town, 'secrsh" because he wore an old white hat. The rebels also confess a loss of forty at Che pursued by the 26th and 48th Kentucky, haw, while Rousseau there had but two killed under Colonel Burge, to the left of Cadiz and five wounded, which shows very superior and then in a circle around Cadiz to a point fighting on the part of his men. The fact is leading into the Lafayette and Linton road. Information of their course had been sent to use of arms on the battle-field, and the results Kentucky, Colonel True, to intercept them at Linton, and Colonel Johnston, with the 52d we have no further definite intelligence, as these particulars were forwarded to us from Cadiz on the 231. The pursuit would be vigorously pushed, and we are greatly in hopes that Sypert has been overtaken and entire band captured, for his horses were broken down, and their speed was getting very slow. It will be impossible for them to

torty horses and horse equipments were also

captured at Canton by the 83d Illinois and 521

ion that if the fight had not been vigorously

pressed at Canton, until all the forces under

General Hobson had come up, that the entire

Col. Adam Johnson was made a prisoner o

war at the house of Mr. Wiley Simms, in

request, paroled to report in person as soon

that have so very seriously disturbed the peace of Southwestern Kentucky, and it is

rebel force could have been captured.

of his expedition were much more satisfactory than that of any other raid undertaken during The Washington Chronicle, the Administration organ, says: "There are many would be wise, as well as economical, on the part of the General Government to go to the very verge of liberality in its offers of terms o the rebels." But one part of the "General Government," which is Congress, goes one cross the Cumberland unless they break up in way, and another part of that "General Government," which is the President, goes an-Hobsen sustained no loss; one man was slightother, while its third and superior part, the Judiciary, is never consulted, but its functions ly wounded. Thirteen of the guerillas were killed, among them, the prisoners say, were are in abeyance under the suspension of the Adjutant Weller and Mejor Chenoweth, Behabeas corpus and the military laws. The only tween 75 and 100 prisoners fell into our hands, verge toward which the Chronicle would lead the country is the verge of insanity. including two Captains, one of whom was Captain Davis, late of the 17th Kentucky in-Wade and Davis are bitterly denounced fantry, Col. Stout, formerly Colonel McHen by the radical Republicans. In Baltimore, a ry's regiment. Of course the latter will obcity which has been kept in subjection to the tain his just allotment of powder or hemp, as Federal authorities solely by the force of baya deserter and apostate. One hundred and

masses of Baitimore, of mob town, of the bome of Plug-Uglies! That is superbly rich, picturesque, and effective! The telegraph is cheerful, and tells us that "the fall of Fort Morgan is only a question of time." The lapse is not stated, but we Rapids, this information may be of importance | he could not be removed, he was, at his own take it to be some time, as we have heard the same thing in reference to Richmond for two years, and to the rebellion for more than is a serious one, though his recovery is not impossible. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Gen. Hobson and staff, and all his faithful command, for their endsavors to annihilate the band of outlaws under Johnson,

The New York Times says the eman

better for the President to have resorted to

the end of his means which the freemen of

onets, they are called arrogant and presump-

tuous, and their conduct is said to be "deserv-

ng only of the most supreme contempt of the

honest masses of Baltimore." The honest

Bennery at Owersboro-Fiendish Atroci- A Fone-sick Guerilla -Two guerillas THES -On Staturday afternoon last, Jake Ben- captured by the Grayson Home Guard were ett, the net vious guerilla, at the head of received at the office of Capt. Jones on Sunteen men, dashed into Owensboro, and, day night from Bowling Green. One of them, a green, home-rick looking specimen of huss manner at every person that exposed manity, says that he wants to take the oath beartlessness and depravity of feeling worthy of devils and fiends. The citizens were indifferent storerooms. Capt. Walters, of The booby whines like a sick kitten to be al-For some time Owensboro was garrisoned by battalion of negro troops, but on Friday left to guard the wharfboat against guerilla same cow grazing in the fields, the came attacks. Bennett had received correct inpigs squealing in the pen, the same dog formation of this movement, and, charging growling at the gate, and the same cat dozing down upon the boat, he commanded the squad in the corner. Poor boy, dear creature, sweet of negroes to surrender. They were frightinnocence, we fear that several weeks will ened by the imposing front presented by the elapse before he will be granted the privilege thieving band, and at once laid down their of visiting his home, and there witness the arms. An indiscriminate slaughter of the blacks mighty changes that have taken place! He then commenced. Seven were deliberately thinks that he was never intended for a solshot to death, the other three taking refuge in dier, and so do we. It is a great pity for the hold of the boat, and escaping the venhim that he ever left his mother's aprongeance of the assassins. The boat was strings. He joined the guerilla band, thought then plundered of light articles of value to gain a warlike reputation on short notice, and set on fire, the dead bodies of the was "gobbled up" in his first raid, placed murdered negroes still stretched upon the under guard and brought to Louisville, where blood stained deck. The boat burned rapidly, everybody called him a scoundrel and a fool. and Bennett left word, that, if any of the citi-He found no sympathy, was refused permiszens attempted to extinguish the flames, he sion to go home, and was thrown into prison. would return and burn the town. The robwhere he now languishes in all of his terrible ber then placed himself at the head of his loneliness. Boo hoo! gang and started to leave the place. In the The citizens of the town of Branden suburbs of the boro a gentleman named Senburg, as we stated on Saturday, have made ate was captured and robbed of \$300 in monample preparations to protect themselves ey. A man named Reed was also made prisexainst gnerilla incursions, but still Danoster's oner, and relieved of his watch and purse. cutthroats are doing a great deal of mischief

Bennett left in the direction of Lewisport throughout Meade county. On Tuesday af-As soon as the citizens learned that he had ternoon they killed David Henry, Esq., at his departed from the town, they gathered around own house, about eight miles from the town. the wharfboat, and went earnestly to work to Of course he was unarmed and their prisoner put out the fire. They were successful, and at the time, for we have never yet known such succeeded in saving the wreck. cowardly thieves to lift a hand against an On examining the hold, the three negro armed man, who had an opportunity to use oldiers were found to be crouched in the his weapons. It is recklessly dangerous for darkest corner, and they were rescued from any Federal officer, civil or military, to go heir perilous situation. Fearing the guerillas within Duposter's "department" to collect night return, the dark trio were placed in a taxes or procure recruits, for he has declared his intention to kill four nuarmed, defenceless skiff, and sent across the river to Indiana for safety. A son of Mr. Stout, a bright little citizens for every cutthroat guerilla who may boy, is missing from the town. It is prebe executed under the orders of the military sumed that he was either shot or drowned by authorities. Nor will he await the slow prothe scoundrels. The loss sustained by the cess of retaliatory measures, but he commits borning of the wharfboat is estimated at \$4 atrocious and cruel butcheries for the mere 000. As the steamer Palestine came up the gratification of the wolfish spirit of himself iver yesterday, in passing Owensboro, everyand gang. The people of our river counties active service. thing was found to be quiet. At Lewisport it ought to rise en masse and exterminate Duwas learned that Bennett and his gang had poster and his wretched crew. It is a disgrace peid that town a visit on Sunday, doing no to our State that he is suffered to pollute its damage. Hawesville had received more soil by his presence. There should be a distinguished attention, as several of mounted regiment sent into Meade county the stores were broken open and plundered. immediately, which would use up Duposter's On Sunday night, the thieving, marauding gang, and award to him the fate of Adam gang camped four miles from Cloverport. Johnson and Woodward. Testerday morning the noted guerilla-hunter Capt Jim. Wilson, with twenty-five men, was on the war-path, and but four hours behind Bennett and his robber gang. Wilson was ressing forward with all the energy possible, and it was thought that he would succeed in

the bleached carcasses, and, plunging

no more cowardice or moral recreancy in

ffecting a mutual insurance against the draft

before that event comes off than in buying a

substitute after the draft is made. If a man

does not wish to go to the war, it is a measure

of wise precaution to insure against that con-

THE REBEL GENERAL WHEELER-HIS MOVE-MENTS -In speaking of Wheeler's movements, the Chattanooga Gazette of Sunday says: "At last accounts he had crossed the Holson above Knoxville, at the mouth of the French Broad river, and was moving toward Kentucky. The amount of damage he inflicted was insignificant in a military point of view. He tore up a few miles of railroad track, robbed a number of private individuals, but tions, and upon being furloughed for a ness, the rebels will not agree to any just or was foiled in all his attempts at destroying anything that could not be made good in a day or two. He gobbled up a few prisoners neighbors. Now it involves the presumption that were found in out of the way places, that the veterans were willing to return volbut the number was too small to deserve mention. On the whole, through the energy dis- and equally willing to induce their friends played in following him up and counter- and neighbors to accompany them, if we are Union men, and therefore that Republican setting his movements, his enterprise thus far to believe that a soldier's life in the active sheet discourages the idea of any exchange, has been a grand fizzle. The damage done | field has not its redeeming excitement, pleaspaired and the road put in running order." Mr. Muliaby, of the New York Metro-

ling resistance to the draft by an article published in his paper, has been discharged by Cemmissioner Osborn. The World says the turning point in that officer's decision was that "a draft cannot be resisted until It is actually in operation, and, consequently, that articles in newspapers, or other expressions of opinion discussing its propriety or denouncing its effect of this decision is favorable to the freedom of the press, and opens the door to the utmost latitude of discussion up to the day when the names are drawn from the wheel." This would be its effect undoubtedly under the civil law, but, where military law prevails, the offence of Mr. Mullaby would be regarded as discouraging enlistments, and punished by imprisonment.

GUERILLAS REPULSED AT TAYLORSVILLE .-On last Sunday night, a band of twenty five guerillas, under Capt. Pratt, made a dash at Taylorsville, but were surprised to find the own well defended by the Anderson county and the guerillas were frightened into a hasty retreat. We understand that no casualties threats, all attempts at resistance into comear, and it would not surprise us if it tickled

ams and Thomas Oxley, two notorious guerillas and robbers, captured on the Big Sandy river on the 10th of May last, will be taken from the Military Prison this morning, and sent to Lexington for trial. Charges have been preferred against them, which will be investigated before a military commission. They have led a wild and lawless life, and are now receiving the punishment om, and all good citizens rejoice to know career, and bring them to justice and punish-

of the 25th, a squad of fifteen guerillas eu tered the town of Hillsboro, Kentucky. They said they belonged to Pete Everett's gang. They forced J. W. Crane & Co. to open their store, and took from them dry goods to the amount of two thousand dollars, at the least calculation. The other stores in town were not entered or disturbed in the least. They ook about fifteen of the best horses in the nsighborhood-each man led a horse loaded with goods. They stated they were directed

The Atlanta papers say that many of Agate," the correspondent of the Cin-

on the seashore and in summer travel, has

turned up at Chicago, and is now lying vigorously to make up for lost time. The National Intelligencer, in speaksipation proclamation was issued as a means semblage will hold the hearts of the people in to an end. But it would have been much its hand."

loyal Dutchmen at Mobile heard the guns of pro now earnestly hoped that discord is at an end | the country were giving him in men and our fleet at the mouth of the bay, they smiled ! and said: "Dat ish Farragoot!"

WEDNESDA.Y. AUGUST 31, 1861.

the wings of steam, but that he would great officers who have been exchanged, and the the place as a stranger, long wandering from testimony of recorded events in the rebel limits of its military power, and sent its strength to handle a musket or sight a canbe receptive, and must lead to success for the Union cause, even without achieving any Richmond and Atlanta can maintain their positions. But we can give the coup de grace to therebellion before the winter sets in by the assistance of the half-million men to be placed ble after next Monday, who will swell the Armies of the Potomac and the Mississippi to double their present numbers, while at the same time the rebel force is permanently decreasing by every casualty. The importance of the draft, then, cannot be over-estimated, and, were it to be postponed a single week, it is so much time added to the absence of our brethren already in the field, and it would therefore be a cruel injustice to Kentucky's quota of 20,300 ready to report "all present" on Monday next, and thus avoid the delay which must necessarily attend the drafting. Every volunteer or substitute can be assigned to it among the veteran citizen soldiers who are known to him. By being incorporated in this manner with the old organizations, raw recruits will learn more of the duties of a soldier in one week than they could in a month through the drill camp, They have too the advantage of experienced officers, of those who know how to lead their command without rashness, and how to preserve their sanitary condition when not in The recruit of this fall will know little or

> endured by those who comprised the first twenty or twenty-five regiments raised in our State, when field officers were inexperienced, quartermasters and commissaries inadequate to the supply of large bodies of men, surgeons unaccustomed to the study of camp hygiene. and company officers had not acquired the alphabet of the great art of war. We hear men speak of the privations which the soldiers endure, and they are deterred from volunteering because they are unwilling to encounter them. But the imagination is apt to exaggerate these privations, for it is a wellknown fact that a large majority of those who volunteered over three years since have re-enlisted in the veteran organizashort visit home have gone back to the fore, need not be deterred from volunteering through any mistaken apprehension of the severity of the service, which has created an apathy that is not creditable to the patriotism of our State. The true heroes of this war are the rank and file, the men who carry firearms and sabres, or manage the artillery: who are not stimulated by the ambition, however noble and laudable it may be, to wear shoulder-straps, until they have won a right to them as a decoration of honor. Let the roll of true and glorious heroes be largely swelled during the present week, and let us show the world that Kentucky, though jealously supervised by military law, and treated in many respects as if she had withdrawn from the Union by a vote of secession, has still within her confines men as loyal, hearts as true, and sons as devoted to the maintenance of the govfor the protection of which she has been made the battle-ground; her citizens despoiled, her crops ploughed by the iron harrow of war,

nothing of the trials and fatigues which were

and her fairest towns and villages laid in informs us that so many men, at least 150,000, Home Guards. A brisk little skirmish ensued, | will have been raised for the army and navy before the 5th of September, without counting occurred on either side. Pratt expected to enlistments, that efforts will be made to have find the town defenceless, and thought to the draft postponed, in hopes that a sufficient plunder it in an easy manner, awing, by force may be obtained without a resort to it. In our opinion it would be much better to let the draft proceed, and then give time for those bis calculations, and much surprised at the | who are drawn to arrange their private busibold, decided stand taken by the Home ness before they leave home. The damaging Guards. He left the town with a flea in his | effect of the order to stop recruiting in 1863 should be a warning to deter the authorities from taking any backward step in the task of strengthening Grant and Sherman.

Some of the Republican organs having denied that there has been any post-office espionage, as was charged by the New York World, that paper gives some facts which certainly demand investigation. It says the correspondence between Governor Seymour and District-Attorney Hall, respecting the legal proceedings to be taken in the case of the seizhave robbed, plundered, and persecuted, ure of the World and Journal of Commerce was tampered with in the mails. Mr. Hall has due their many crimes. They were a given the particulars to the public over his terror to the people of the Big Sandy Bot- own name. The Governor's letters have been repeatedly detained and opened. A that the strong arm of military law was short time since he authorized the Albany stretched forth to stop them in their wild Argus to refer any one to him who wished for proof touching this matter. The letters of Gen. Fremoat, Mr. Lincoln's rival for the Presidency, have been tampered with. So intolerable became the annoyance that the General was compelled to have his letters and even telegrams addressed under another name. This fact is stated upon information from the General's friends. Even Mrs. Fremont's letters were detained, until that spirited lady was moved to write to the Western postmaster, who most annoyed her, that if he would let her letters go through without stoppage she would send duplicates for his private perusal. Gen. McClellan's correspondence has been intercepted. His personal friends say he has not been subject to that aunoyance lately; but while he was in comthe shells thrown into the city have texts of mand, and subsequently, he was subject Scripture fastened to them. In addition to to this disgraceful espionage. The World adds: this we know that Sherman has been throw- "It is a fact that the private family correing missals in the same direction for some spondence of the Editor of this paper has been constantly subject to the supervision of the Administration. He has been compelled to submit to this outrage for more than a year General Butler violated the mails so openly where the World was concerned, that on two occasions he reinclosed our letters to us in his headquarters' envelopes."

ing of the Chicago Convention, says: "We After the 1st of September a tax of one think it hardly too much to say that this as- cent goes on every bunch of matches. Thus, " as taxes increase we make light of the increased objects of taxation.

In the church militant, as well as our army militant, we have cause for thankfulness.

JESSE ON A RAID-CAPTURE AND MURDER OF if it would its action by proc'amation and by We have no official information in re- who aspires to the rank of Colonel, is sarely stion to the reduction of our quota by volun- a creature of circumstance and a devoted rering or the procurement of substitutes, subject of fickle chance. His star is deeply mevious to the draft, but there is no doubt set in a storm-clouded sky, at times being almost wholly obscured by the dark, massive entirely filled before the macbinery of the clouds, then awakening to a sudden brilliancy, draft can be put into operations. There is very as the elements grow more cann, and the sulted, and forced to flee for their lives. bend when captured, and that he has now little probability that the drawing will be heavy pall, breaking into floating masses tots were even fired into the open doors of been away from home more than one week. psstponed, and the assurance that it will go surge like angry billions through the sky, ca should stimulate all to active exertions, and allow the orb to be thinly draped by the Third Kentucky cavairy, was made a lowed the privilege of returning to his willo it lands encouragement to the hope | fleecy fold. Last week, Jesse was simost derisoner in the town and shot down by the parental roof. We should not wonder if he that the strength of the rebellion is nearly ex- serted by his band; but swenty-five followers wardly assarsins-mardered in cold blood. was released to day and sent to his home on heasted. We have the direct evidence of our remained true to him; and the chief and his escort, but rarely venture beyond the rugged wilds of their secret haunts. Apparently hey were withdrawn from the post, ten being "his native shore, and that he would find the press, that the Confederacy brought into its army for the present campaign, by conscrip- and we were fast forgetting that the name tion, every available fighting man within the of Jesse was once a terror to the country. A grand rally has taken place, and entire force to the front, while those who the fortunes of the guerilla chief are again in were sufit for active field service were the ascendency. By some strategic move he employed in civil avocations. Youth norage has succeeded in being reinforced, and, at the has been exempt as long as it possessed the | head of one hundred and fifty men, has startled the public by a bold and dashing raid. non. These evidences of exhaustion cannot About 8 o'clock on Monday evening he appeared in Carroll county, and pushed boldly for the banks of the Ohio river. When withgreat victory, so long as our armies before in a few miles of Ghent, he came upon a squad of thirteen negro soldiers, who were returning from a receniting expedition into the country. The negroes surrendered on the first demand, and, after being deprived of in the Union ranks as expeditiously as possi- their arms, were placed in a row, and deliberately shot down like wild beasts. Their erime was in being, found dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier, and bearing arms to fight against the Southern Confederacy. After committing this wholesasle murder. Jesse moved on Ghent and made an easy capture of it, as it was defended by no regular troops. The Home Guards at Yevay, Ind., on the opposite side of the river, with two brass six-pounders, at once commenced throwthem. The true work of patriotism is to have ing shells across the Ohio, and, before the stores could be plundered, made the town too hot to hold the maranding gang. Ghent was evacuated in hot haste, as Jesse has an utter aversion to anything in the shape of warfare, make selections of his favorite regiment, and especially when there is a probability of somebody getting hurt. He marshalled his band for another movement, and when last heard from was travelling in the direction of Warsaw, Gallatin county. This place is garned by negro soldiers, and if captured we tresume that an indiscriminate slaughter of

> The New South, published at Port loyal, S. C., of the 20th inst., states that Capt. Robbins, of a Kentucky regiment, with others had arrived at Hilton Head, having been received into our lines at Port Royal Ferry, in accordance with the terms of exchange agreed upon on the 3d inst. We do not find such an officer named in our Adjutant General's report. There is Major John W. Robbins. of the 18th Kentucky infantry, who entered the service in October, 1861, as First Lieutenant, and was subsequently promoted to Captain and Major. Captain Benj. F. Robins, of the 7th cavalry, resigned in February, 1863. The item of news will, however, interest the friends of the exchanged officer. There has been no arrangement concluded yet for a renewal of the exchange of

the blacks will take place.

prisoners. A strong pressure is brought to bear to cause a renewal of the cartel, but thus far, notwithstanding their pretended willingequitable terms of exchange. They do not field with hundreds of their friends and seem to be impressed with the argument of the New York Evening Post, that an exchange will give them thirty thousand well fed and untarily to scenes of unbearable privation, healthy soldiers, and relieve them from the care of as many sick, starved, and suffering

The London Athenseum, in referring to Tennyson's poem, "Enoch Arden," asks if young ladies are to be "trained in a complaisant belief that it is rather a poetical incident to have two husbands living at one time?" If not a poetic incident in our country, it has become a matter of fact that many wives have two husbands living. "Reported missing" has on several occasions been accepted as evidence of death sufficient to induce wives to take a second husband, when the first has been languishing in a rebel prison. We have, therefore, reproduced Tennyson's incident, though we have not heard of an American Enoch Arden.

ALIEN EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT - The Uhi. cage Tribune says: As the time of the draft approaches an increased anxiety is manifested by foreign citizens to procure the proper exemptions from service. The frequent presentation of Canadian naturalization papers, and their rejection by the Provost Marshal, has elicited the following letter from Lord Lyons: BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug 18.—Sir: In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I beg to state that I am distinctly instructed by her Majesty's government that naturalization in a British colony does not confer upon the person naturalized any claim to British protection beyond the limits of that colony. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

The official vote in the Second Appellate District will be found on our first page. In seven of the twenty-three counties, no inson was received, and in these Mr. Benton obtained over 2,100 votes, and Duvall nearly 2,000. In seven counties Judge Duvall's name was stricken from the poll books in obedience to the order of Gen. Barbridge. The vote stood: Robertson 4,332; Benton 3,890; Davall 2,936-Robertson's majority 442.

The attendance this morning both inside and outside the wigwam is even greater than yesterday. The Convention was called to

yesterday. The Convention was called to order soon after ten. Prayer by the Rev. Bishop Whitehouse.

Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported that the committee had unanimously agreed upon Horatio Saymour for President of the Convention.

Prolonged applayer followed this apparence. Prolonged applause followed this announceent, and the report was adopted.

On taking the chair, Gov. Seymour spoke s follows: Gentlemen of the Convention: I cannot forecast the resolutions and action of this con-vention, but I can say that every member of

will uphold constitutional freedom. While the resolutions and action of this convention are of the utmost unportance, there are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and they are great reasons. The Democratic party will restore the sons. The Democratic party will restore the Union, because it longs for restoration; it will bring peace, because it loves peace; it will bring back liberty to our land, because it loves liberty; it will put down tyranny because it haves the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people. Four years ago a convention met in this city when our country was peaceful, prosperous, and united. It was said that its delegates did not mean to destroy our government to overwhelm us with debt, or drench our land with blood; but they were animated by intolerance and blinded; an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people and the condition of our land; they thought they might safely indulge their passions, and they concluded to do so. They would not hee! the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife. Their passions have wrought out the natural results, they were impelled to spurn all measures of compromise, step by the party have ures of compromise; step by step they have marched on the results which at the ourset marched on the results which at the object they would have turned with horror from, and even now, when war has desolated the land, has laid its feavy burdens on labor, and when bankruptey and ruin overhang us, they will not have the Union restored except upon constitution. not have the Union restored except upon conditions unknown to our Considution; they will not let the shedding of blood case even for a little time to see if Ohristian charity or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country. Nay, more than this; they will not listen to a proposal for peace which dies not offer that which this Government has no offer that which this Government has not only to ask. They can't now have this Union.

NEGRO' TROOPS.—Jesse, the guerilla leader the spires to the rank of Colonel, is savely concerne it has hampered its own field of according to the rank of Colonel, is savely concerne it has hampered its own field of according to the rank of Colonel, is savely concerne it has hampered its own field of according to the rank of Colonel, is savely concerne it has hampered its own field of according to the rank of Colonel, is savely concerned to the rank of Colone ang of our Onion in the Southern States.
The world will hold that they have done all that arms can do, and if they had secured the fuits of their victories to day there would have been peace in our land.

But while our Soldiers have desperately

ruggled to carry our banner southward to stragged to early our banner southward to the Golf of Mexico, even now the Government declares in the edict of a General that rebellious discontant has worked north ward to the shores of the great lakes. The guaranteed light of the people to bear arms have been trampled under foot, and the borders of Canada shows that American servitude was put in bold contrast with British liberty. This Ad-ministration declares to the world that it has no faith in the people of the States whose votes placed it in power. It also admits by such an edict that these people have no faith ni this Administration. ni this Administration.

While those in power, without remosse, while issue in power, without remoses, scarifice the blood and treasure of car people, they will no give up their own passions for the public good. This Union is now held assunder by military ambition. If our political troubles could be releved to the peaceful arbitrament of the ecutending armies in the field, our Union would be restored; the rights of States would be guaranteed, the sacredness of homes and persons be again respected and an insult-cd judiciary would again administer the laws of the land.

or the land.

Let not the ruin of our sountry he charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or their fanaticism. In my constant official interviews with them I have never heard interved one sentiment of hatred toward the people of the South. Beyond all men they value the Dessings of peace and the vir-tues of mercy and of gentleness and charity, while many who stay at home cry Havoc, and while many who say as nome ory havoc, and demand that no usercy shall be shown. The bigotry of fanaties and the intrigues of free-men have made the bloody pages of the his-tory of the past three years. It was a pol-dier on whom our Savior bustowed his only commendation, and when he hung on the ross, when priests and pharisees mocked his cross, when priests and pharisees mocked his afferings, a soldier alone discovered his divinity when he heard him pour forths prayer for them of forgiveness. The Administration can't save this Union. We can. Mr. Lincola values many things above the Union. We put it first of all. He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace. We think the blood of our resolute more received than the citizen There are no hindrances in our path to Uni and peace. We demand no condition for the restoration of our Union. We are corrupted with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal relationships with the propie of the South. We demand for them what we demand for ourselves—the fall recognition of the rights of States. We mean that every of the rights of States. We mean that every star on our national banner shall shine with an equal lustre. In the coming election men must decide with which of the two parties into which our people are divided they will act. If they wish for Union, they will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence that Union. If they wish for peace, they will act with those who sought to avert this war, and who now seek to restore good-will and harmony among all sections of our country; if they care for the rights of persons and the sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to re asist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation, and the evertrow of the Judiciary. Upon the other hand, if they are willing to-continue the present policy of the Government, and the present condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which brought abo the present condition of our country, and there are many good men who will be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, and our land swarms with placemen who will hold upon power and plunder with a deadly

know will prolong the war, and which if it is unduly prolonged, will become disunion.
Wise statesmenship can now bring the war to a close upon the terms set forth by the Government at the outset of the contest. In we don't seek partisan advantages. We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all orgenizations. We mean that their rights of speech shall be unimpaired, although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that the rights of conscience shall be protected although the mistaken right of the rights of the rig ed, although the mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theatres for partisan denunciation. We mean that the rights and sacredness of the fireside shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what the political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof-trees. When the Democratic party shall have gained power we shall not be less but more tenacions upon these subjects. We have borne much, because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs care but little about the principles of our Government. We were unwilling to present an appearance of factions copoed, although the mistaken views of duty may ing to present an appearance of factious opp ing to present an appearance of factions oppo-sition, but, when we shall have gained power, that efficial who shall violate one principle of law, one single right, shall be pun-ished by the full rigor of the law, it matters not if he sits in the presidential chair, or holds a humbler office under our government. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers greet-ed Gov. S. as he concluded his speech ) The report of the Committee on Organiza-

deny us union and peace, for they demand conditions, and exact a peace which they

tion was read as follows, and adopted by accismation: The Committee on Permanent Ocganization and Rules for the government of the Democratic National Convention, now in session, respectfully report that they recom-mend to the Convention for their selection the following officers:
President—Horatio Seymour.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph Chase, Maine; J. W. Williams, New Hampshire; E. Beach, Missouri; D. H. Small, Vermont; G. Taylor, Connecticnt; All. Anthony, Rhode Island; A. J. Cobb, New Jersey; J. J. Tack-r, New York; A. Peck, Pennsylvania; J. Robinson, Object S. W. Chken, Indiana, D. Parker, ohic; S. W. Gibson, Indiana; D. B. Fisher, Ilinois; J. S. Barry, Michigan; J. N. Phelps, Maine; J. B. Peckham, Minnesota; D. Mason, Wisconsin; W. Satterson, Kansas; H. J. Strickle, Nebraska; W. McMillan, Oce-gon; J. D. Jones, Maryland; J. Merritt, Del-

gon; J. D. Johes, Maryland; J. Merrit, Delaware.

Recording Secretaries—W. H. Simpsoire,
Msine; J. H. Woodward, New Hampsbire;
S. P. Pinney, Massachusetts; L. S. Pa-tridge,
Vermont; F. Allen, Connecticut; D. A. Reynolés, Rhode Island; J. Traver, New York;
J. Biddle, New York; E. L. Mardin, Delaware; F. M. Hatch, Pennsylvania; J. A. L.
McClure, Maryland; J. P. Barbour, Kentucky;
E. P. Spellman, Onio; A. T. Whiting, Indians; W. W. O'Brien, Illinois; Theo. J. Campan, Michigan; J. J. Billings, Missouri; J. H.
McKinney, Minnesota; P. Ordin, Wiscousin;
J. Crrin, Iowa; W. J. Whipple, Oalifornia;
G. P. Frizwilliam, Kansas; W. Bigbee, Ore-G. P. Filzwilliam, Kansas; W. Bigbee, Ore

Reading Secretaries-E. O. Perrin, York; Isaac R. Dille, Illinois; M. M. Strong, The committee further recommend that the

rules and regulations adopted by the Damo-cratic National Convention of 1860 be adopt-ed by this Convention for its government. Mr. Guthrie, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stated that the saveral resolu-tions offered to said committee yesterday had been referred to a sub-committee, and there was reason to believe that they would be was reason to believe that they would be ready to report this evening; and, furthermore, that there was a fair prospect of arriving at a harmonious conclusion.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, said that the chairman of the sub-committee, Gov. John B. Weller, would probably be ready to report at 4 o'clock; that Mr. Vallandigham was of

pinion that they would not be ready at Watson moved to take a recess until 4

Mr. Cass moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Brown, of Delaware, said that there

tion, perhaps, on the part of a few to procraswhould not be ready to report this evening.

Mr. McKeon would be in favor of instructing the committee to report this evening.

There was no need of delay. The sentiments of the members are alike, and if there is a question of difference at all it was one of phraseology rather than of principle.

Mr. Vallandigham thought best to give the committee further time, being satisfied, that, y to-morrow morning, they will be able to by to morrow morning, they was be sale to bring in a report upon which all the Domo-crats and conservatives in the country can cordially unite. Several other members of the convention said that whatever difference of opinion may exist between the members, they are as to the

refusing to adjourn over to the next day.

[Something is here omitted .- OPERATOR ] The President-The motion is out of order.

has gone oven firster than Lincoln has gone in the perpetration of similar tyrannies and usurpation, the sacred privileges and rights of the people. McClellan is guilty of the ar-rest of the Lighsaune of a sovereign State; he has trapended the writ of habeas corpus, and helped to enforce the odious emancipa-tion proclamation of Lincoln, the willing instrument of a corrupt and tynamical ad-ministration, aiding, while possessing military power, all its efforts to strip American freemen of their dearest liberties. Will you freemen of their dearest liberties. Will you so far stuitify yourselves to make him the standard bearer of democracy? With all his heart he hoped not. He had never dene otherwise, and as between Lincoln, or Fremont, or any man calling him self even half a democrat. He would have a choice, and would be found voting with his friends; but he begged the Convention not to nominate McClellan. Almost any other man who claims to be a democrat would satisfy him—would satisfy the Morth; and, weak as is your platform in many respects, we will stand up and do all in our power to maintain it, but, in God's name, do not add to its weakness by placing met a man in nomination.

it, but, in God's name, do not add to its weakness by placing ruch a man in nomination.

Mr. Currigan, of Pennsylvania, followed in
answer to Harris, and quoted from McCleilan's letters to Burnside, to Halleck, and toBuell, when those gentlemen were under him,
to show that he invariably admonished them
that the only object of the war was to preserve the only integrity of the Union and the
mejesty of the laws, and that he invariably
cantioned them to strictly grand acquiret as antioned them to strictly guard against any infringment on the rights of property and person. (Great applance).

The two last speakers were constantly interrupted by motions to adjourn. Objected to in all quarters, but it was rapidly growing dark and case not having heavened.

dark and gas not having been introdu dark and gas not having been introduced into the Wigwem, the opponent of an adjourn-ment, who was evidently the strongest, had to concede the ponit and the Convention ad-journed till 10 o'clock to-morrow. The McClellanies say that the debate has done their candidate no harm, and are san-

guine of ouccess to-morrow. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock is evening. Mr. Guthrie stated that the Committee on Resolutions had agreed, and was now ready o report. The resolutions were then read. Mr. Long offered as an amendment, to come mr. Long onered as an amendment, to come in after the first resolution, use first Kentacky resolution of 1798, drafted by Thomas Jeffston. Mr. Long submitted that now, of all other times, this resolution, offering State rights, ought to be readopted and restirmed. The resolution must be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. S. S. Cox, of Onio, moved the previous Mr. Long hoped that his colleague would Mr. Long hoped that his colleague would withdraw his motion, as he desired to move an amendment that would place the committee in a position favoring peace beyond the mistakes of any equivocal language. He could not go for any resolutions that may be construed, for there may be men of different views in the Convention.

Mr. Cox insisted on his motion, and, the previous question being cyclered, the resolu-

previous question being ordered, the resolu-tions were adopted with dissenting voices. It was then moved that the convention pro-

ceed to the nomination of a candidat Mr John P. Vockton, of New Jersey, in behalf of the delegation of that state, nominated General George B. McClellan.
Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohlo, in behalf of a pertion of the Onio delegation, seconded the nom-

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, nominated Governor of Kentucky.

Mr. Powell returned his thanks to the gen-tleman, but he firmly believed that the crisis grasp; but as forus, we are resolved that the par y which has made the history ofour counper y which his made the history of our country, since their advent to power, seem like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown. Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see by our action that it shall die here, where it was born. We desire union and peace. The Administration demanded that the candidate of the Conven tion should come from a non-slave holding

tion should come from a non-slave holding State. Believing so he begged the gentleman and his colleagues from Delaware to withdraw his name.

Mr. Stewart, onbehalf of the Ohio delegation, nominated Thomas H. Seymour.

Mr. Wickliffe, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from Kentucky, nominated Frank-lin Pierce.

In Pierce.

Mr Harris, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of T. H. Seymour, and proceeded to ination of T. H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogise his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris continued as follows: One man nomi-nated here is a tyrant [cheers and hisses]. He it was who first initiated the policy by which your rights and liberties were stricken down That man is Geo. B. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, August 29. A letter received from the Army of the Po-tomac, dated yesterday, says that all is quiet, except the usual picket firing in front of the 5th corps. The firing on our right, on Thursday and Friday, was occasioned by a move of our troops from one position to another, which the enemy evidently did not understard, and their troops were fearful that it meant another attack on the right, at Ream's, on the Weldon Railroad.

Our total loss on Thursday will not exceed 2000 while that of the another is

2,000, while that of the enemy is supposed to We still bold about four miles of the Wel-

Deserters who came in yesterday say that Geo. Hill's corps, with two divisions of Long-sneet's corps and Jeff Davis's Legion, were the rebel troops engaged on Thursday. They also state that since the Weldon railroad fell WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

To General Diz:
The capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by despatches from Gens. Grant and Sherman, who learn their information from Richmond and Mobile papers. It spears from Grant's despatches to the resident, just received, that Fort Morgan was

Since my despatch this morning I have re-ceived the Richmond Scatinel of the 25th.

most unexpected, and we await an explana-The Press of Mobile is hopeful and confident of their ability to hold the city.

Lieutenant-General.
The latest intelligence from the Shenaudoah Valley represents that a large party of the rebels have been withdrawn to Richmond. The latest from Sherman represents that their recent movements to occupy the robel lines of supply have been successful. E. M. STANTON.

WASHINSTON, August 27. There will be no postponement of the draft. The enrolments are to remain open for cor-rection till Tuesday of this week, when they will be closed and sent to Washington. On the came day mustering officers for the army and recruiting officers for the navy will make their returns of the number of men put into service during the month of August, and forward to Washington and to the Assistant Provost Marshal-General of their respective States on the basis of these corrected enrolment lie and monthly reports. The designation of quotas will be made out as soon as possible after the business of the same sub districts may be closed. Orders for the draft will be issued for the 6th, though the 10th is about as early a day as can be fixed, except in a very few districts. The agents for recruiting in disloyal States will, of course, be allowed to work until the 5th. Some days must elapse before their returns can be received, and before their returns can be received, and in districts which have employed those agents the day for drawing may not be reached before the 15th and 20th of the month. It is intended, however, to fix a day in each district as early as possible, and it is intended and expected that the draft will be entirely over throughout the country before the end of the month, as exertions have been used to correct and complete the enginemat. to correct and complete the enrolment It is believed that there will not be

The World's Washington special says the most encouraging accounts have been received from every quarter, as to the number of recruits now being obtained. In Pennsylvania about 30,000 have been recruited, and quite as many in New York, while New England has furnished 20,000, and perhaps when all the re-

turnished 20,000, and perhaps when all the returns are received, the number will be found even greater than this.

The Western States have been doing well for some time past; reinforcements of 4,000 per week have been going forward to the Army of the Potomac, and for the next two or three weeks it is expected that 1,000 per day will be forwarded.

The average number of recruits now obtained daily throughout the country is about 1,300, and this number will be increased to.

1,300, and this number will be increased to 2,000 or 2,500 per day before the 5th of Suptember. As least 150 000 men with have been raised for the army and navy before the day the sentiment, and if the convention with the sentiment, and if the committee immediately take a recess, the committee would be able to conclude their labors by four o'clock in the evening.

A motion for adjournment for a recess was then put and carried, the convention at first the put and carried, the convention at first one calls or those arising from former navel.

## WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

The Chicago Convention concluded its important duties y esterday by nominating Major. General George B. McClellan as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and George A. Pendleton for the Vice Presidency. Both nominations were effected on the first ballot, and subsequently made unanimous. The platform which was adopted before the ballotings commenced is as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation for our strength and happi-ness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern

olved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that, after four years of failure to re-store the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a milicuring which, under the pretence of a mili-tary necessity or war, the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and pub-lic liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the national prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, human-ity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that an immediate effort be made for cessa-tion of hostilities with a view to au ultimate tion of hostilities with a view to au ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that, at the earliest possible moment, peace may be restored on the busis of a federal union of the States.

\*Resolved\*, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware was a shameful violation.

historic itse Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be beld as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our con-Resolved. That the aim and object of the

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider alministrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of civil by military law in States not in insurrection; arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual oaths, and interference with a denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and a perpetuation of the Government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

the governed. the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war, in a suffering condibeen prisoners of war, in a suffering condi-tion, deserves the severest reprobation on the score slike of public and common humanity. Resolved, That the sympathy of the Demo-cratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldnery of our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard, and kindness that the brave soldlers of the republic have so nobly earned.

While congressitating the congressives of

While congratulating the conservatives of the country upon the results of the Chicago Convention, let us make some calculation as to the prospects of the success of its nominees. Congress having refused to admit the vote of those States which have passed ordinances of secession, the number of electoral votes to be cast in November will be 231, and it will reonire 116 votes for an election. The twentyfour voting States now-Kausas and West Virginia baving been added since the last Presidential election—polled an aggregate vote of 1,864,613 for Lincoln and 2,024,040 for the opposing candidates, so that Lincoln was in a popular minority of 159,427, although he obtained a majority of the electoral votes. Were these States to vote this year as they did in 1860. Lincoln would receive 188 and Mc Clellan 35: But in 1862 New York, Pennsyl vanis. Ohio. Indiane, and Illinois gave oppo sition majorities varying from 3,500 to 16,546. and it cannot be doubted that the Administration's changes of policy will increase those majorities in 1864. They give one hundred and nine electoral votes, or bat seven less than are necessary to a choice, and we can draw on New Jersey for that number or on our own glorious Kentucky for eleven The Presidential election comes off in less than seventy days. Our standard-bearers are announced: the campaign will be vigorously prosecuted, and may heaven defend the right cause and inspire our countrymen with the discrimination to choose the right and neglect

The 1st Kentucky cavalry, Col. Wolford's noble old regiment, is now at Lexington, after one of the most arduous and dangerons of its many compaigns, having been with Sherman in his entire operations from Chattanoogs to Atlanta, and with Stoneman in his late celebrated raid to Macon. We de. sire to call attention to this last movement in which this regiment, and a part of the 11th Kentucky cavalry, formed Col. Adams's command, and behaved with the most distinguished gallantry. We have heretofore stated that Stoneman had destroyed the railroad, several locomotives, and four hundred cars on the south of Macon. From that point he commenced his return to our lines, after a gallant but unsuccessful attack upon the fortications of Macon. Sergeant Gillespie, of the let Kentneky cavalry, escaped from the prison there, and gave a thrilling account of the excitement of his fellow-prisoners when they recognized the blue coats, and saw the elittering arms of their friends, as they attacked the place in line of battle. No heart but theirs can appreciate the anxious feelings of those men, as they caught the glimpse of our troops and heard their shout in the gal lant charge. They hoped that deliverance was at hand, but our men were too few and had te retire. Macon was very strongly fortified and defended by a superior force. It was after this, and on the fifth day of the raid, tha Gen. Stoneman found himself engaged and surrounded by an immense force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, while he had only about seventeen hundred men and two pieces of cannon. Col. Capron's brigade had been cut off in the early part of the fight, which caused this reduction of his command and made the contest more unequal. He had fought the superior rebel forces nearly all the day; his men were sinking under the exhaustion of fatigue and excessive heat and had only a few rounds of ammunition left Some three hundred of his devoted band had already fallen, killed or wounded, and the anemy were closing in on all sides, and pouring in grape and canister upon his lines at short range.

announced his intention to surrender, to save the men from farther slaughter. He had bravely performed his whole duty, and said that he could then cut his way through their lines, but that would throw the whole cavalry force upon his exhausted rear, with but little ammunition left to repel their charges; thus his command would become scattered, and be shot down on all sides by the rebel cavalry. militia, and bushmen, and to save life, he would surrender. Here was a scene worthy the pencil of a master. The group of officers stood in consultation, while their column were still resisting the onset of the rebel lines, which were closing in around them-Colonel Adams was ordered to make one more charge, and he dashed with terrible energy and slaughter upon the enemy, but he could not break their lines, though he drew them heavily to this one point of his attack, and was finally repulsed again. Sitting upon his horse by the side of General Stoneman. the two formed the centre of the picture, both alike tall, erect, soldierly, and undaunted; dusty and begrimed by the smoke of battle, They were surrounded by such men as Colonel Biddell, his staff, Majors Keene and English, and in the distance the "boy Major" Boyle, of the 11th Kentucky cavalry. "Colonel Adams," said Stoneman with voice clear and fearless, but quivering with anguish, "you must bear the flag of truce and surrender me and my command." Col. Ad- ry Prison in this city yesterday. The officers ams rode nearer to the General, with his brilliant eyes suffused, leaned over toward his chief. and in a choking voice exclaimed: "General, I am always ready to obey, but you see"pointing to his long row of dead and wounded heroes as they lay near by-"you see there I again,

commanders, Colonels Biddell and Adams, and

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.

r wounded, and the rest have asked me to

ead them out of here. I will do it,

ou may try, and I will fight twenty minutes

ed on the field. Col Adams announced the

permission granted to him, and called on all

who desired to make the attempt to cut

brough the enemy's lines to tollow

charged through a thick wood, sweeping all

be commanded by such a dashing officer.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CUSTOM-HOUSE LOUISVILLE, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 31, 1864.

sable at once to set the matter in a clear light.

You will therefore, if you agree with me in

this thought, be good enough to publish Reg-

lations 38 and 55, which for the present con-

trol the whole subject. The former is as

XXXVIII. All loyal persons residing in

State or part of a State declared in insurrec-tion, if within the lines of actual occupation

tion, if within the lines of settal occupation by the military forces of the United States, as indicated by the published order of the Commanding General of the Department or District so occupied, may be permitted by the Supervising Special Agent thereof, or such Assistant Special Agent as he shall designate

that purpose, to bring or send to market the loyal States any products which they all have produced with their own labor, or

in the layer brakes say produced with their own labor, or the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, upon making and filing with such officer an affidavit, &c.

persons residing therein, 2d, to loyal persons

their own labor or the labor of persons em-

ployed and paid by them the merchandise

LV. All existing authorities to purchase

This regulation provides clearly that what

surrectionary State by a loyal person residing

therein, and within the lines of national occu-

pation, provided he has produced them by his

own labor or the labor of other persons whom

he has hired and paid, may be transported

from such State by A, B, or C, resident in

Kentucky or other loyal States, or resident in

an insurrectionary State; provided simply,

1st, that he possesses an authority to purchase

such products issued under previous regula-

tions of trade; 2d, that they were purchased

in good faith, and, 3d, that they were paid for

I do not see that this admits of a complaint

of illiberality on the part of the Secretary of

as it exists seems to me to have been dictated

by a most liberal and accommodating spirit.

Under it nearly the entire tobacco crop of last

year may be brought from Tennessee, provid-

ed that it was produced by labor, hired and

paid for by the producer, and he loyal; or pro

vided that it was bought and paid for, under

proper authority, previous to the 29th day of

And what is true of tobacco, in this respect,

is true likewise of cotton or other products of

A Sign of Progress .- The Louisville Jour

in noticing an address issued by Judge obertson to the voters of the Second Appel te District of Kenucky, says that it em-dies "the sentiments of a native Kentuck-

en, who, though never pro-slavery in hea r in principle, has always been inflexibly con itutional and prudently conservative."

Who will say that some change of sentiments not been effected by the war, when the ournal asserts that a native Kentuckian was never pro-slavery? When before dare is never pro-slavery?

We might have said it at any time, for we

know many native Kentuckians who are not

pro-slavery, but we do not know a single one

by unconstitutional means, unless we make

exception of a few recreants who have sold

their bonest opinions for a share in the patron-

The Gazette, however, would have been more

candid if it had not left its readers to infer

of Judge Robertson, in which he defined his

ever held in Chicago, whereupon the Phila-

delphia Press gets into a passion, and wants

the reporter to confine himself to facts, and

two or three months from now, the nerves of

the Philadelphia Press will be shocked at

REBEL PRISONERS. - Two rebel commis-

sioned officers, and twenty-four rebel enlisted

men, were forwarded North from the Milita-

go to Johnson's Island, and the privates to

Camp Chase, Ohio. Our Military Prison, at

few more captures by Sherman are necessary

to make the receipts and transfers lively

other figures, when returns are coming in.

own position.

W. D. GALLAGHER.

Surveyor, &c.

Respectfully.

nior to the 29th day of July, 1864.

cts in insurrectionary States are hereby

The fifty-fifth Regulation is as follows:

This, it will be observed, con

which they desire to ship.

labor of freedmen.

W. C. Lord.

The response was action. He

a hundred of my officers and men, lying dead GEN. STONEMAN.-We had the satisfaction your permission, or die. May I do f attempting, in an article in yesterday's General Stoneman, his voice choked Journal, to do justice to this distinguished y emotion, could only reply, "Col. Adams, fficer, who we feel has been the subject of auch unjust criticism. We had intended in onger to aid in your escape." Col. Biddell hat article to refer to the statement of our estened to give the necessary directions to orrespondent, Mr. Berry, that Stoneman surendered to a force of less than three hundred is men, and they fought bravely on in the ow hopeless struggle. Colonel Adams, after d fifty men, but it was inadvertantly negidding his General adieu, rode along his ected. This omission has been well supplied incs, now composed of about six hundred w the subjoined communication which we men. Forty of the two hundred of the 11th ake great pleasure in inserting: To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: Kentucky cavalry, and over sixty of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, were lying dead or wound-

The following extract is taken from a com-nunication from Sherman's army, signed. B Berry, which appeared in your issue of

before him, and, with slight loss, finally reached a road four miles from the bloody This extract does great injustice to one of the field of battle. Night was now coming on, ablest and most chivalric Generals in the Federal army, and reflects no little on one of the to his great relief, and although the artillery most distinguished cavalry corps that was ever organized in the history of war, and I am had ceased its roar, he knew full well from the firing in the distance that the enemy were killing and capturing the scattered fugitives. He pressed on to the Yellow river, which he wam, and although sometimes annoyed by which, on numerous occasions, signally distin-guished itself by deeds of valor and daring; and the foe, he finally reached our lines with his command in an organized condition, having am led to believe that this ungenerous para-graph crept into his communication predicated ravelled over one hundred miles. Colonel on the statements of one who really knew nothing positive or reliable on the sayjec. The pride and feelings of Adams's brigade, consisting of the let Kentucky cavalry and lith Kentucky cavalry, have been keenly Adams's troops were the only men who came in except by squads and singly. Very few of Colonel Biddell's brigade escaped, and some five bundred of them were surrendered with couched by this publication, as they were with Stoneman. Surgeon Hawkins Brown, of the Stoneman on the expedition, and remained with him until all hope of victory had vanished, when, by the permission of their General, they gallautiv cut their way out and joined our forces at Marietta. I have carefully interrogated most of the officers of Adams's primade on the subject, and they all agree in 1st, served on Stoneman's staff, and was among the prisoners. Among those who cut their way out with Col. Adams were the following staff officers: Lieut.-Col. R. W. Smith, Major Tomkins, Lieut, W. C. Root, and Capt. rigade on the subject, and they all agree in returning systems a supposing time as seen, thousand, and two batteries of six guas each. Capt. Bell, 11th Kentucky cavalry, who was dismounted during the fight, and who successived in joining his command after several days, There has been much ungenerous criticism and bareh censure directed against General Stoneman on account of this reverse, but we and nights' tedious travelling, has just in have yet to see the first man of his command. formed me that he captured a rebel trooper who stated that Iverson's and Kelly's divisof those who fought with him till the very who stated the state of the sta last hope was exhausted, who does not say he performed his whole duty like a gallant did not fall short of seven thousand. The fight lasted from the dawn of day till 4 o'clock and knightly officer. The officers and men of the 1st and 11th Kentucky cavalry are loud P. M., and that the conflict was animated upwards of two hundred of our dead and wounded left on the field fully attest. Stoneman's strength consisted of nineteen hundred and seventy-fire men and one section of artillery. All agree is the conviction that in their commendations, and they were in the very thickest of the fight with him. He accomplished all he went out to do as far as his limited means would allow; Macon was not surprised, but strongly garrisoned and a curely Stoneman conducted the expedition with con-summate ability and courage, and only sur-rendered when forced to purely by reason of the overwhelming superiority of numbers against him. A combination of circum-stances, entirely beyond his control, preventfortified, which foiled his attack, but he worked irreparable damage to the rebels by the destruction of their rolling stock. We therefore ascribe all honor to the gallant Gen. Stoneman on behalf of the Kentuckians who d the expedition from becoming completely nd eminently successful. Other expeditions signed either to connect or otherwise coserved under him and who were worthy to operate with him, were thwarted by the ene my, leaving Stoneman dependent on unforce SOUTHERN PRODUCTS-OUR TOBACCO MER-CHANTS, seen and unthought of contingencies for his safety. Every one vies with each other in a sibating the work of the safety. safety. Every one view with each other in tributing the most chivalrous conduct to their General, as his presence was seen along the lines throughout the entire engagement. He took occasion during the fight to compliment several officers for heroic behavior; and I am Finding that great misapprehension prevails as to the effect upon a very important local interest of the new Regulations of Trade (prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, pleased to state that among them were the young and gallant Major W. O. Boyle, and the steady, unflinching Capt. Mangan, of the 11th Kentucky cavalry. Most nobly did they bear themselves during the fiscest moments of the conflict, and when the swift July 29, 1864, in pursuance of the act of Congress concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, apmissiles of death were dealing carnage al around. I am more than gratified, in thi proved July 2, 1864), I have thought it advi-

> st Kentucky.
> I have made these statements as an act of I have made these statements as as a set so justice to a noble General, and as a dearly cought compliment to one of the most gallant regiments anywhere in the service, and for which the proud old Commonwealth of Kentucky may entertain and cherish a glow-

officers of the 11th Kentucky behaved in the most splendid style, as also did those of the

be able to state that all of the

We may remark that this tribute to Gen. Stoneman and our Kentucky regiments comes from an officer who is himself distinguished for his courage, and was a participant in the scenes which he describes, and fortunately escaped capture by joining the daring dash made by Col. Silas Adams to cut his way through the rebel surrounding forces. I scems strange to us how Captain Whitlock formed any indoment from the vague and second-hand sources he says he from the insurrectionary States, 1st, to loyal received his information, and we think Mr. Berry wrote hastily, and without within the lines of actual occupation by the national forces, and 3d, to loyal residents of sufficient intelligence, when he intimated that General Stoneman had surrenthe insurrectionary States, within the lines of national occupation, who have produced with | dered to a vastly inferior force. The very fact that the Federal brigades were completely surrounded by the enemy, and that Stoneman gallantly held their southern advance in check, while Col. Adems and his command hewed the way to safety with their sabres through the opposition on the north part of the battleproducts in insurrectionary States are hereby revoked, except that products purchased in good faith under such authorities, and paid for prior to the date hereof, may be transport-ed, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as products raised by the field, sufficiently attests the immense superiority of the Confederate force. The idea that Ger. Stoneman or Colonels Adams and Biddeli could have been so far deceived as to surrender to a handful of rebels is absurd. They would have given five years of their lives had wer products may be transported from an in-

their foe been but two to one, for then they would have achieved a brilliant victory. As additional facts in the history of this expedition, we may state that Capt. S. W. Sea, Ordnance Officer, and Lient. Col. Smith, A. A. G. of Gen. Stoneman's staff, succeeded in making their escape with Col. Adams. Capt. Lord and Maj. Tompkins, also of the staff, became separated from the expedition, and, atfer riding their horses to death, reached our ines on foot three days after the arrival of

Colonel Adams. The disaster to Stoneman's expedition is stiributed, by his escaped staff officers, to the failure of Gen. Garrard to obey the orders instructing him to co-operate with Stoneman the Treasury. On the contrary, the privilege by hanging on and constantly annoying the ebel flank. Instead of this, Garrard is said to bave undertaken an independent raid, thus depriving Stoneman of his expected assistance, while the failure of McClook to join him also caused a damaging weakening of his forces. We express no opinion upon this subject, however, though we make the statement upon the authority of officers who were n positions where they had the opportunity

to be well acquainted with the facts. One of our correspondents who le't Marietta, Ga., en the 27th ult., writes to us from Nashville detailing some new movements about Atlanta. On Friday, the 26 h ult., our 20th corps held the railroad over the Chattaboochie, having been detached from the main army to perform that daty. The rest of the army, with rations for a long march, was moved to the right, closely watched by the rebel Gen. Hood, who with the main body of his army was marching in a line parallel to Sherman. It is believed that a strong garrison was left by Hood in the defences at Atlanta. Sherman's movement was detected, but it served to bewilder the rebel chieftain, who lost time, and in the race was evidently behind. His skirmishers folwho is for destroying slavery where it exists lowed those of the 20th corps closely to the river. Our line was as extended as possible, which gave the enemy the impression that the whole army was falling back. Mail-carage which is doled out by the Administration. riers and news dealers who left Marietta on Friday morning were compelled to return with their mail matter and papers, and re that its quoted remarks were original with us ported that after crossing the river and proinstead of being an extract from the address cceding some distance, couriers were met who informed them that rebel cavalry had interrupted the line, that some heavy firing had heard in the distance, and that it was The reporter of the Associated Press upsafe to attempt to reach the army. What stated that the late convention was the largest the precise object of the strategic movement is, we are left to conjecture, and we can form theory for Sherman, but every one who is at all acquainted with the character of the not indulge in figures of speech. We think two leaders must anticipate that it is preparahe did so, and simply stated a fixed fact. In

tory to some bloody passage at arm :. Speaking of the oil wells of Pennsyl vanis, the Quarterly Trade Circular says: There have been a large number of wells bored this summer." The greatest bore of all will be found to be the Welles of the Navy Department.

" says the Springfield Republican. He the present time, is almost depopulated. A will find it as had a time to joke when Mo-Ciellan is on his track as it was to swap horses when he wanted to run the Presidential race

The Syracuse Journal has had placed in its hands letters from persons in Venna and Berlin, possessing access to the very highest sources of information, which it says

profess to reveal the existence of one of the most extraordinary political schemes of nodern times. It is nothing less than the immediate realization of the great dream of Tentonic statesmen-the practical unity of Carmany. The scheme originates with Bismak, the prime minister of Prussia, of whom Mctley, our envoy in Austria, who has known him for many years, declares that he is claracterized by splendid abilities, unlimited ambition, a hearty love of absolutism, and a determined obstinacy in executing his projects. This new scheme involves consequences of the utmost importance to Europe. It necesstates the blotting out from the map of Certral ope of four kingdoms and a number of minor Powers. The chief features of this as-

tonishing arrangement are as follows: 1. The King of Prussia is to assume the tieror of Austria is to proclaim himself Eneror of Scuth Germany.

2 North Germany is to comprise all of

Protestant Germany, including, in addition to the present territory of Prussia, the kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover, the duchies of Sales-wig, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Oldeaburg, Brusswig, hoistein, meckienearg, O. dealoung, Sranswick, Nassan, Sax-Coburg, and Sare-Weimar, and the electorate of Hesse-Cassel. South Germany is to embrace all of Catholic Germany, including, besides Austria proper and Bohemia, the kingdom of Bavaria ani Wartemburg, and the duchies of Baden and Hesse-Dramstadt.

2. The two Emparces will reside for a page.

3. The two Emperors will reside for a pertion of the year at Frankfort, and have a unlied Cabinet; while a single Parliament, représenting all Germany, will assemble in the same city. The Emperors will retain their special capitals, or residences, as they are styled, which will be, as now, Vienna and Berlin. Whenever the direct male issue of one of

the Emperors shall become extinct, the head of the other imperial house shall be sole Emperor of Germany.

5. The consent of France to this plan has been obtained by the promise of a cession of the territory of the Gallic side of the Zhine, that of Italy, by the promised cession of Venetia, and that of Russia by the transfer to her of large portions of the Polish provinces of Austria and Prussia.

the Emperors shall become extinct, the head

The Journal says the existence of such a scheme explains many recent mysteries of Germen politics. It explains the bitter feud existing between the lesser Powers of Germany and the two monarchies of Austria and Prussia, and the treatment experienced at the hands of Bismark, and Rechberg, the Ausrian premier, by the Prince of Augustenburg, the legitimate beir to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. It explains the indifference manifested of late by the Liberals of Prussia, who are also ardent advocates of German unity, to the constitutional measures of Bismark. It explains the attitude assumed at the London Conference by France and Russia. It explains, finally, the meeting of the three Eastern govereigns at a German bathing place, the frequent interviews between Napoleon the Third and the representatives of Austria and Prussia at Paris, and the journey of the Italian Minister of War, Menabrea, to the French Court. It is needless to expatiate on the results likely to accrue from the exacution of such a project. The new Power

ANOTHER REBEL INVASION OF WESTERN KENTUCKY .- The New Albany Ledger yesterday evening has information, which it deems of a reliable character, that the rebel General Buford is preparing for another raid into Western Kentucky. The advance, three hundred men, made their appearance at Graves, McCracken county, this week, causing great consterna-A considerable body of troops are at Mayfield for the protection of that part of the cuntry. The inhabitants are hard at work rtifying the public square, which incloses the court-house. It is believed an attack will be made on both Mayfield and Paducah with

created by it would form such an empire as

Europe has not seen since the days of Charles

in ten days. Our Government has ordered that rebel prisoners shall not be supplied with luxuries. tes because they will not supply our captured soldiers with the necessaries of life.

The special despatches from Chicago to the Cincinnati radical papers were the most ridiculous farrago of nonsense we have ever read. The reporters vied with each other in inventing falsehoods and making mprobable predictions.

DEPORSTER-A FIENDISH ATRICITY .- One the most cruel, bloodthirsty, and fiendishhearted seoundrels brought to light by that damnable policy, guerilla warfare, is the unprincipled devil who commands a gang of villaneus cutthroats, and signs his name as Captain Deporster. He is the opposite of all that is good and noble, and the embodiment of all that is fiendish and deprayed. He is a disgrace to humanity, and a dark, polluted stain upon the fair escutcheon of man. No act is too cowardly, no scheme too dark and deprayed, and no outrage too gross and monstrous, for him to perpetrate or be engaged in. We stand aghast and shudder at the bare repetition of his monstrous crimes. The following extracts from a private letter received in this city, in the simple narration of facts, are replete with untold horrors. The letter i dated Brandenburg, August 29, 1864: On Tuesday evening, the 23d, Capt. De

poster, with twenty-two of his guerilla band, went to the house of David Heary, and, after cursing and abusing him and his family, demanded all the arms and money about the manded and the srins and money about the bouse; took the guns, two rifles and a shot-gun, and broke them to pieces over the trees standing in the yard; broke his clock, looking glasses, table ware, and some of his furniture to pieces; took from him his best suit of the best suit of the control of the cont clothes, all the jewellery his daughter's possessed, all the shirts he had, his daughter's shawls, and then shot him down while standing it his door, witnessing the destruction of his property. One of Deposter's men, by the name of Bryant, shot him through the left breast, the ball coming out under the shoulbreast, the ball coming out under the shoulder-blade. He gave one shout for marcy and fell back dead, his daughter catching and easing him down on the floor. White placing a pillow under her father's head, mourning bitterly over his dying form, Dayoster approaches, cuffing, or slapping her on the side of her head, telling her that if she did not stop her noise, "God dann her." he would kill her. He then went to her mother, who was screaming and wringing her hands in great distress, and told her if the did not stop her wailing he would blow her damned braids out. He then returned to where Henry lay on the floor, examined his wound, felt his rulse, and said the "damned old abbilitimist had got about enough." He arrested Henry's youngest sor, and left, saying there were three other men in the neighborhood that he intended to kill before nightfall. A short distance from Henry's house he arrested Mr. Wen Brown, and sent some of his men to Neal Neafer and arrested him. He threatened Vm. Brown, and sent some of his men to Neal Neafus and arrested him. He threatene Neal Nearus and arrested film. He threatened to kill them both. Other men were sent to John B. Shecklett to know if these men (Brown and Neafus) were the men he wanted. Shacklett replied that they were innocent men, and he must let them go. Deposter obeyed the order, and they were released. I was at Henry's house in less than an hour effect the propeler was committed and a more than the propeler was committed and a more was committed, and a mor listressing scene I never witnessed.

A change of policy has taken place in ichmond, and the Examiner of the 19th anneunces that the Confederate authorities have at last determined to treat negro soldiers, who fell into their hands, as prisoners of war. In making this announcement, the Examiner is very ill-natured, and applies its epithets very naliciously, but it says:

maliciously, but it says:
Yesterday an order from the Provost Marshal's office, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, was received at Oastle Thunder. The purport was that the negro prisoners taken in Yankee uniform, whether free or bond, if they halled from Maryland or Delaware, were they halled from Maryland of Delaware, were not to be claimed as property in case they were slaves; but they were to be treated as negroes usually are in case they declared their freedom. A citizen of Maryland or Delaware cannot claim his stolen or impressed property, from the fact that Maryland and Delaware are within the limits of the United States and not within the limits of d and Delaware are within the limits of United States and not within the limits of Confederate States. This decision is taked irrevocable, and as it emanates from the ovoet Mershal's office, with the sanction of War Dipartment, we take it as final the War Dipartment, we take it as non.
Every negro who comes here as prisoner of
war proclaims himself as a free man. Consequently the order alluded to will save a
great deal of litigation. But be it remembered that the slaves of Maryland and Delawere in he army of Grant are freedmen.
That's enough to make them freedmen for-

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

TOBACCO FOR SOLDIERS .- The Confederate Biers have a tobacco ration, the Union diers do not, and the last Congress refused add it to our soldiers' regular ration. A writer to the Tribune from the Army of the tomac says it is not understood to be in acrdance with the theory of our institutions compel one set of men to follow the notions of another set on questions of diet and medicine. And yet here are a few scores of Congressmen with hypocritical, super refined, extra-punctilious notions and theories on the great tobacco question forcing some half a million of soldiers, citizen soldiers, to adopt in practice their side of the issue. It is pure adulterated tyranny, and of the meanes rt-that which would make your conscience the rule of another man's actions. History does not accord to the Stuarts any great regard for the rights of their subjects when their own ideas or convenience ran counter to them; but King James contented himself with writing his "Counterblast' against tobacco. He neither procured an act of Parliament nor promulgated an edict prohibiting its use. It remained for the Congress of the United States to dictate thus unrighteously. for under the circumstances the refusal to issue tobacco amounted to a deprivation of it. This on two insuperably accounts: first, that the soldier, not being paid regularly, often has no money to purchase; second, that, during active operations, sutlers are excluded, and there is no tobacco to buy. Congress was told this, knew this, but, with quids in their months, voted down the amendment, and then went complacently home to enjoy the post-prandial eigar, with all the sweets of digesting dinner and tobaco-reverie. Were none of them disturbed by visions of haggard soldiers in heated trenches, eating a junk of meat and three hard erackers, and then restless and discontented or want of the pipe which was their solace in all the old home-days they remember and would now make more tolerably these long, long days? Deprive these men of tobacco-it more than unjust, more than unmerciful, it

worse than folly or blunder, it is mean! Look at it as it is in this army now. The nen cannot obtain tobacco. They have not money to buy, and there is little tobacco to be bought. Men who had used it every day for ten and twenty years have not smoked nor chewed since they exhausted what little stock they may have had when they left the Rappahapnock. If any have been able to procure a supply since, they have paid twenty prices for it-say, half a month's pay for a common plug, enough for a week, which Government could issue at a cost of twenty-five cents. There are teamsters, whose occasional trips to some water-base have enabled them to traffic in a small way, who have made thousands of dollars, for they sell at an advance of five hundred to one thousand per cent. And this is wrenched from a stipend of sixteen dollars

month-and Congress is responsible. The question whether the use of tobacco works in the world more harm than good does not enter into the case, for the case is anomalous, exceptional, and transitory. Concede that the nicotian plant is as hurtful as its enemies insist, to deprive the armies of it on compulsion during this war, would not push the "Progress of the Age" very considerably, nor on the contrary will its free use by the same block the wheels materially. One of the arguments urged by grave Sanators against obacco for the soldiers was, that it would be injustice to those who do not use it. Well, quite as many do not eat beans, quite as many do not drink coffee, quite as many discard any one of the articles of the regulation ration, while this is the only one the want of which

to those who do want it is a real hardship. The writer after treating the question nainly as a matter of justice and kindness, says there is another line of argument even more telling. Tobacco saves soldiers' lives and in two ways, the one direct, the other indirect. The best medical authorities in this army, some of them men who do not How England will howl 'in the interests of | themselves use it, declare that it is a natural humanity" at this retaliatory act upon the antidote to the malaria that lurks in this clihospital records show that in the case of offi cers-the test cannot be applied to the men, for, poor fellows, they have none of them used it, bitter thanks to Congress-those who have been sick with camp fever and diarrhees come in a much large proportion from the non-smokers and non-chewers than

from the opposite class. If such is the case with men who have simply continued in their former babits, how much werse would be the showing among those who have been compelled to cease, just when most required, a habit of years' standing? The indirect effect upon their health and spirits, is, however, perhaps the most injurious of the two. Night marches have seemed as long again for want of tobacco. Picket duty has been more wearing and wearisome for want of tobacco. Time has hung heavily and cheerlessly in the trenches for want of tobacco. In camp the hours have passed restlessly, discontentedly for want of tobacco. The first result is that your confirmed nicotian loses in spirit" and then he loses in health. Why, there are thousands here who long for the "piping times of peace," not because they are times of peace but because they are pipe-

ing times. Well, the remedy. Not Congress till next winter. The Sanitary Commission must take it up, else the boys must continue to suffer. The Commission has seen the need all these months, but has not felt authorized to divermeans contributed for other purposes to this. The only way left would seem to be to raisely special fund, to be put into the hands of the Commission for expenditure. Tobacco for the soldiers, and every man who enjoys cigar, pipe, or quid, to contribute that the boys may have that

Plant divine of rarest virtue, whose Clouds all other clouds dispels. " New York raised an "Onion Fund." That was hailed by the soldiers with all thanks and joy. But let there be a Tobacco Fund, and the

boys will-take Richmond! In relevant conclusion, and from memory

Where poets sing and warriors fight,
Where Statesmen on their parties call,
And true men struggle for the right,
Where mid the sin and woe and strife
True hearts still bear this heavy life. And see that all the mighty men,
whose names like beacons shine from fix
Who wield the sword, and wield the pen,
Each loves and smokes his good cigar,
In spire of all that has been spike,
The wreath of fame's aw. cath of smoke

And leaving earth my eyes I bend To heaven, and see that every star Is but the burning, flaming end Of some tail angels lit cigar! And where the baidric's white stream dashes Is but the place they knock their sales.

Youthful Veterans -The claim of Mis souri to have the youngest veteran soldier is disputed by the Keystone State. We are informed that Henry Weidensaul, in his fourteenth year, entered the 46th Pennsylvania infantry, participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kinnesaw, and

Peach Tree Creek, was wounded for the first

time in the last named fight, and re-enlisted

last winter with the greater part of his regiment. He was seventeen years of age on the 1st of July last. Indiana also puts in her claim, and she deserves full recognition, for she has poured out old and young for the defence of the government. J. W. Hersh, of co. C, 44th Indiana, was first enrolled on the 23d of August, 1861, in the 14th year of his age, participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shilob, Stone River, Ohickamauga, and Mission Ridge; re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and is still a member of the 44th Indiana, being seventeen years old on August 30, 1864.

RUBER, DESERTERS. - Two hundred and forty-three deserters from the rebel army yesterday took the oath of amnesty, and were sent north of the Ohio river to remain during the war. They are representatives of pearly every State in the Southern Confederacy, and deserted Hood's army at Atlanta. Indiana is the favored spot chosen by them for a fathre

25 Colonel Forney, who has religguished his European voyage to aid in fighting the abolition battle this fall, was not allowed to throw up his commission to the face of the enemy, and has therefore resumed his "Occasional" letters from Washington to the Philadelphia Press. In his last, he says, with all the emphasis of italics, that "Upon Mr. Lincoln's re-election depend the salvation and restoration of the Union." Having laid down this as a fact, he then, in his official character as fugleman, says there is one thing, however, that should be distinctly understood-"those who are receiving advantages from Mr. Lincoln's administration should give to his re-election all their efforts and as much of their means as they can afford." But Colonel Forney evidently is impressed with the idea that the "shoddy aristocrats," as he calls the contractors, "making vulgar displays of their wealth," will not be very willing to "walk up to the Captain's office and settle." He therefore says, if they will not "come forward to contribute to the maintenance of the Administration," let Mr. Lincoln "see to it that all contracts and favors should hereafter be bestowed upon those only who are proven to be in favor of the basis of her well-understood policy,

maintenance of the Union on the and let this be infused into every department and bureau under the Government." This is bold and bad, and shows the desperate means which will be resorted to for the purpose of buying a continuance of party power and the control of the immense "contracts" and the distribution of political "favors." But the device will not succeed. McClellan has the hearts of the people and the enthusiastic devotion of the army, and "gold could never bay" a deserter from his standard.

A correspondent asks us if there has been any military interference in elections in any of the Northern States which have supported the Administration. There has been no direct interference at the polls, but officers have been dismissed for circulating anti-Administration tickets. The following extract from Special Order No. 119, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 13, 1863, was forwarded to the Governor of New Hampshire:

33. By direction of the President, the following officers are hereby dismissed the service of the United States: \* \* Lieut. A. G. Edgerly, Fourth New Hampshire NTEERS, for 'circulating Copperhead

By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

It will be perceived that the War Department here stooped to the low partisan trick of denouncing the political opponents of the Administration, who are true and loyal supporters of the government, by a nickname, and took upon itself to degrade a volunteer officer for no less a crime than the exercise of a freeman's right. It will be hard to find any authority for such an act in the Army Regulations, while the unrestricted enjoyment of the elective franchise is a solemn guarantee of the Constitution. The barking curs who are enarling at our heels choose to call us "copperheads" too, because we adhere to the conservatism of the Constitution, and have not seen proper to change our views on the policy of nducting the war to put down the rebellion with the weathercock facility of the abolitionists.

CHERRING NEWS FROM ATLANTA .- The news

from Atlanta is decidedly of a cheering character. Our Nashville despatch aunounces that the advance of Sherman's army entered the rebel stronghold at eleven o'clock vesterday forenoon, and it was expected that the entire army would occupy the city before nightfall. In addition to the Nashville telegram, two despatches were received vesterday evening by General Ewing, from different parties at the front, saying that Sherman's advance, had entered the Gate City. No details of the operations are given. The reports are very meagre, and therefore not very satisfactory. Neither of Pierce.

Mr. Jones, of Md., regretted that the genthe despatches state that our army has occu-pied Atlanta—simply the advance. We hope the ground that he was justified because of the ground that he was justified because of collusion between members of the Legislature that the statement is true; yet the thought will obtrude that the announcement may possibly be premature. None of the telegrams bear General Sherman's signature—they come from parties in the rear-yet the authors are high in authority, and occupy positions to be well informed in regard to all army movements. If it had not been stated in such a positive manner once before that our advance occupied Atlanta, we would have no misgivings on the point now. We repeat, we sincerely hope that We know that the reports are true. Sherman's army prepared for an important movement a few days ago, which was said must decide the fate of the Gate City-either resulting in its capture, or in defeat to our army. It is more than plausible that the movement was executed with a masterly skill, and glorious victory has crowned our arms. We write at midnight, and do not think that any further reports will be received for the morning issue. We await further de-

tails with anxious interest. PRISONERS OF WAR -Two hundred and eighty-seven rebel prisoners of war were yesterday sent North from the Military Prison in this city-twenty-one commissioned officers to Johnson's Island, and two hundred and sixty-six enlisted men to Camp Chase. They were a portion of the five hundred received from Nashville on Thursday.

What are slaves worth, or ever likely to be rth again in Kentucky ?-Lou. Peess, Not much, if they belong to abolition magters, and attempt to control the political sontiments of the State. You are worth nothing, but absolutely an incubus on your master.

Notwithstanding all the anticipations of division at Chicago, where "the wish was father to the thought," the convention was very pacific when compared with the abolition gathering at Mobtown, and entire harmony ruled its closing hours.

"Jennie June" does not have the starch taken out of her vigorous style by the dews of the country, for while rusticating at Gainesville, Wyoming county, New York, she writes thus to the Editors of the New York

Express under date of the 22d ultimo: In this remote region I have had my attention called to a statement in a recent number of the Evening Express, to the eff-ct that I had sent a copy of my book, "Talk on Women's Topica," to Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by a note expressive of appreciation of her

Will you please do me the justice to deny his statement. I never sent a book to Mrs. Lincoln, never wrote a note to her expressive of my admiration or appreciation whatever. Mrs. Lincoln can afford to buy herown books and hire herown flunkeys, and I have no idea supplying her with either one or the other Respectfully, JENNIE JUNE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2... The following is the concluding portion of Admiral Farragut's official despatch to the Navy Department. The whole conduct of the officers of Forts Gaines and Morgan pre sents such a striking contrast in moral prin-ciples, that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable pos tion, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were mere boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and, in this de-termination, was supported by all his officers save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept every hing intact, and in that condition delivered thing intact, and in that condition delivered it over, while Paige and his officers, with a childish spite, destroyed the gaus which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not mapliness to use against their ene

Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its placis. As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at two o'clock P. M., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans on the United States steamers Tenneesee and Bienville, where they arrived eaftly.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. FARRAGUI, R. A.

Hon. G. Welles, S. N.

CHICAGO, August 31. General George B. McClellan was nomi ated as candidate for President of the United States on the first ballot.

George A. Pendleten was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, seconded the nom-action of T. H. Seymour, and proceeded to alogize his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris continued as follows: One man nominated here is a tyrant. [Cheers and hisses.] He it was who first initiated the policy by which your rights and liberties were strick-en down. That man is George B. Mc-Clellan. Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not ubmit to his nomination in silence. His of-ences shall be made known. This convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names may be presented for the support of the great Damocratic party. General McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant. [Great confusion.] I

stand here to indict him.

A Delegate—I call him to order.

The President said that he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech. Certainly no Democrat will. At the same time he hoped no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to integring with the harmony of ffensive as to interfere with the harmony o the convention.

Mr. Harris read McOlelland's order of arrest

Mr. Harris read McGlelland's order of arrest against the Maryland Legislature, and proceeded to comment on the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard except to say that all the charges of usurpation and tyrauny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler he can make and substantiate against McClellan. [Hissen, cheers, and cries of "vote for Jeff Davis!"]

The President wished that the convention should come to order. There is no attack made here but can be made elsewhere, and the gentleman against whom these charges the gentleman against whom these charges are being made desires that they shall be made now and here, so that he can m made now and see, so that he can meet and explain them. These interruptions do injus-tice to corselves, to the speaker, and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterwards hear the

have a full hearing, and afterwards hear the other side from a gentleman who is ready and able to make a full explanation.

Mr. Harrie proceeded to say that McClellan was the assassin of State rights, the usurper of liberties, and that, if nominated, he would be beaten everywhere as he was at Antictam. He added that he couldn't go home and ask the members of that Legislature to vote for the heart he would not himself with the second of the second such a man; he would not himself vote for

him. [Hisses.]
Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that the gentleman having said that he would not vote for McClellan if nominated, he had no right to take part in the oceedings of the convention.
The President decided that the point of

order was well taken, and amid the wildest confusion Mr. Harris retired from the stand. Mr. Carrigan said that for many years the relations between that gentleman and him-self had been of the most intimate and friends. ly character, but, in view of the absolute ne eity of preserving the morale of the con-ntion, he felt bound to raile the point of or which he had. He now moved that he

be allowed to proceed in order.

Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, a fellow-soldier of
McClellan, could not remain silent when the
name and fame of that distinguished gentleman was so shamefully impugned. The charges were untrue. The Maryland Legi lature was in session at Annapolis; Gen. Johnson, of the rebel army, was at Annapolis; conspiracy was formed, and certain member the Legislature were the constitutions. intended that the State should secode, and an retinance of secession was formed; Maryland was to be invaded, overwhelmed by the enemy, and taken out of the Union. What did General McClellan do? He simply took the best precautions in his power to thwart the treasonable scheme, and had he not so done, a result have been quilty of the villast treasonable. would have been guilty of the vilest trea-The man who says that Gen. McCiellan yrant does not know him. A thorough er, with the gentleness of a woman and ourage of a lion, no braver, no more tleman exists on the face of the earth, and no

greater libel was ever uttered than when such a man is called a traitor. [Applause.]
Mr. Eston, of Connecticut, passed a high eulogy on Thomas H. Seymour, but added that his name was used here without his wish and without the request of the Connecticut

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, explained that what he said was that he could not go before the people of Maryland and ask them or the members of the Legislature to vote for Mc-Clellan; he did not say that he would not vote for him; he held himself bound for the candidate of the convention.

name of Governor Powell was with-Mr. Wickliffe withdrew the name of Mr.

and any rebel General or army. Had he pit upon the ground that he acted upon credi able evidences, he might have remained silent, but he could not permit the Legislature to re-

main under such a falsehood.

Gen. Morgan explained that he intended to say that McClellan acted upon testimony regarded as creditable.

Mr. Jones said that so far from being credible. ble, it has ever been pronounced by the etims of that action as an utter falsohood. The Legislature had no power to pass an ordinance of secession. Those arrested demanded an immediate trial by drumbead court, but instead of giving that which the law guarantees to the poorest, they were told they could have their liberty by giving their parole. Some, worn out by fatigue and imprisonment, had finally procured a parole, but others preferred to yield their lives rather than submit to the humiliating test that was required of them, and they suffered long, and yet to this day they know not their accusers; still, he ms of that action as an utter falsehood day they know not their accusers; still, he believed McClellan was too much of a gen-tleman and Christian to act as he did, except hat he deemed creditable evide

Mr. Holman, of New Jersey, moved that the debate on the candidates be closed, and moved the previous question, Mr. McNeil, of Illinois, on behalt of a portion of the Illinois delegation, and as he believed, of a mejority of the delegates of the great northwest, nominated Horatio Seymour.

CHICAGO, August 31. The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The wigwam is again densely packed, and the crowd cutside is greater than ever. Immediately after the convention was called to order, a prayer was offered by the Rev. E. D. Halsey, of Chicago.

Mr. Wickliffe then reseand said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that

circumstances may occur between now and the 4h of March next for the Democracy of the country to meet in convention again, and he therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this convention shall not be

dissolved by the adjournment, at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, sub-ject to be called at any time and place the Executive National Committee shall designate.
The following communication was then received from the National Democratic Co.

mitte, and was presented by Mr. Lawrence, of Rhode Island. At a meeting of the National Democratic Convention, held at the Sher-man House, Chicago, August 31, 1864, the

man House, Chicago, Angust 21, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:
Whereas, A respectful devotion to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the great statesman of the West is the crowning motive which induced the committee to concur in calling a convention in Chicago, now, therefore, it is the deliberate conviction of this committee, that, had his life been spared, his gigantic grasp of mind, taken in connection with his decisration that war is disminor, a declaration which time has proved fisupion, a declaration which time has prodistribute a decisivation which time has proved the wisdom of, would long since have restored the power of the Federal compact and avoided that terrible loss of life for which nothing can compensate, and that bitterness of feeling, so much to be deplored, which is the great barrier to the restoration of peace (Signed) THOS. B. FLORENCE, Chim.

M. FLYNN, Secretaries. The President then stated the question be-fore the Convention to be on ordering the previous question nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and it was ordered without

The vote was then taken by States; Conticut and Ohio baving been passed for the ment, the votestood as follows—McClellan 22; scattering 64.
The different delegations now began

The different delegations now began to change their votes and the first result was announced as follows: New Hampshire I for McClellan, Vermont 5 for McClellan, Massachusetts 12 for McClellan, Rhode Island 4 for McClellan, Connecticut 6 for McClellan, Now York 33 for McClellan, New Jersey 7 for McClellan, Pennsylvania 26 for McClellan, Delaware 3 for Thos. H. Saymour, Maryland 7 for Seymour, Kentucky 11 for McClellan, Ohio 15 for McClellan and 6 for T. H. Seymour, Indiana 914 for McClellan and 3½ for Seymour, Indiana 914 for McClellan, Indiana 91 15 for McOlellan and 6 for T. H. Symbol.
Indiana 9½ for McOlellan and 3½ for Seymour, Illinois 16 for McClellan, Michigan 8
for McOlellan, Missouri 7 for McOlellan and
4 for Seymour, Minnesota 4 for McClellan and
Wisconsin 8 for McClellan, Iowa 8 for McClellan, Kansas 3 for McClellan, California 5
for McClellan, Oregon 3 for McClellan. To
12 McClellan, 203½; Seymour, 23½

for McClellan, Oregon 3 for McClellan. Yotal-McClellan, 202½; Seymour, 23½
In announcing the vote of New York Mr.
Sanford E Church said, that New York regretted to pass by her favorite son, but she
stands now, as she has ever stood, ready to
sacrifice her dearest personal preferences
for the public good, holding it to be her duty hove all others to do all in her power to res cue the country from the tyranny that oppresses it, and having full confidence in the democracy, ability, and patriotism of Gen. No my last.

Geo. B. McClellan, New York will give

im her entire electoral rote.

Several delegations have cart their votes for loratio Seymour. When the call of the States at been gone through with, alov. Seymour at been gone through with, alov. emarked that some gentleman and doze him the honor to name him for the na mises. It would be affectation in him to the state of the their expression of prefer use did not give him pleasure, but he owed in to himself to say that many months ago he advised his friends in New York that for various reasons trival and a policy had been advised and provided the say that many months ago he advised his friends in New York that for various reasons trival and the say can be considered. sons private and public he could not be a can-

sons private and public ne could not be a candidate for the Chicago nosination.

Having made that announcement, he would lack the honor of a man, and would do go eat irjustice to those friends, to permit his na us to be used now. As a member of the Ne w York delegation, he personally thought it advisable to support an eminent juria of that State for the nomination. But have not ectuated in this by any doubt. of that State for the nomination. But has was not actuated in this by any doubts of the ability or patriotism of the distinguished. General who has been placed in nomination. He knew that General McClellan did not seek the nomination. He knew that abe officer had declared it would be more agreeable to the declared it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army, bu he will not any the less honor the high posiion assigned him by the great majority of the ountry, because he had not sought it he de-

Ha desired to add a few words in reference her of that delegation (Mr. Harris) because he did not understand the purport of his remarks, and he now desired to say that he was fully satisfied that that high-toned gentleman was incapable of taking, a position in this convention, participating in the deliberations and refusing to acids by its decisions. We are now ampalify to the Americans. cisions. We are now appealing to advantage of cisions. We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal, and let bygones be bygones. He could say for our gallant nominee that no man's heart will grieve more than his will for ear wrongs done and a one han his will for any wrongs done, and as one than his will for any wrongs done, and as one who did not support him in the delegation, and as one who knows the man will be felt bound to do him the justice, ho (Gov. Seymour) would pledge his life that when McClellan is placed in the Presidential chair he will devote all his energies to the best interests of the country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and reivileges of the repuls under the laws and privileges of the reople under the laws and

the Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with tremendous applause; delegates and audience standing by the band raging, and the cheers continuing everal minutes after noon.

A banner, on which was painted the porif I cannot have command of my own men, at me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed by the wildest should of

he multitude.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the the German Peoples' Asso-ciation of New York, claiming to represent 200,000 citizens, and accompanied by resolu-tions pledging the members of the Associathe support of the Chicago nomines, was filed.

Mr. Vallandigham said that from the first

moment he had been animated by but one sentiment, viz, peace; to the end that there may be peace, he then moved that the nomi-nation of McClellan be declared the unanimous sense of this Convention.
Mr. McKean, of New York, seconded tha

mr. Moneyan, or New York, seconded the motion, and remarked: We are in the mids: of a bloody revolution, and that if the present administration should be continued no man of note here will be safe in his liberties, and I invite all to join in one heart to overhrow it.

Gov. Powell also briefly addressed the convention, pledging his most excrest efforts for the success of the ticket, and expressing the firm conviction that the ticket will come out of the contest triumphant; the liberties of the people restored, and the prosperity and happi-

ses of this country secured.

Judge Aller, of Ohio, and Mr. Bogy, of
New York, and Jas. S. Thayer, of New York,
cllowed with brief speeches, reviewing the
instory of the country under the Democratic
new results of the results. e, in comparison with the acts of the present dministration, and the promising return lasting peace and national happiness, with

In instang peace and national nappress, with he fuccess of McOlellan. The question was hen taken on making the nomination unani-nous, and it was declared corried.

The shouts that responded was deafening.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution that Ken-neky expects the first act of McClellan, when leaded in March part to one Lincoln's lected in March next, to open Lincoln's rison doors and set the captives free. Car-

d unenimously.

CHICAGO, August 31. Mr. Wickliffe said that many of the bast Mr. Wickliffs said that many of the best and most loyal citizens of Kentucky, among them twenty or thirty ladies, are now imprisoned in Louisville, in damp and dirty cells, with only straw to lay upon, and the coarsest fare, and the newspapers of Louisville are forbidden to make the slightest allusion to this terrible state of affairs. He now proclaimed it at the risk of his liberty-per-

Mr. Cox moved that the Convention proeed to nominate a candidate for Vice-Pres dent without debate or other business. Car Judge Allen nominated George H. Pendle-

o, of Ohio. Mr. McDowell nominated D. H. Voorbees, Mr. Hughes nominated George W. Cass, of

ennsylvania.
Mr. Dickey, of Vermont, nominated James
utbrie, of Kentucky.
Mr. Henry nominated August Belmont. Mr. Hickex nominated J. D. Caton, of Illi-

nois.
Governor Hunt, of New York, seconded the nomination of James Guthrie.
Mr. Sanisbury nominated Governor Powell, of Kentucky. ri delegation nominated John

The Missouri delegation nominated John 3. Phelps, of Missouri.

The New Jersey delegation seconded the nomination of Mr. Pendigton.

The first vote for Vice-President resulted as James Guthrie 651/2, Geo. H. Pendleton

54]2, Daniel Vcornees 13, Geo. W. Osss 26, Ang, Dodge 9. J. Calon, 16, Gov. Powell 32/2, John S. Phelps 8, blank 11½. On the second-ballot, when New York was On the second-ballot, when New York was called, Judge Parker said, that, having cast her thirty-three votes for James Guthrie against his wishes, she now gave them cheerfully to Geo. H. Pendleton, of Obio. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and Geo. H. Pendleton, of Obio, received the neanimous vote of the Convention as their candidate for Vice-President.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ] Instead of a loss of five thousand by the 5th corps in the battle of the 18th and 20th, it is now definitely asserted that it does not exceed three thousand eight hundred, and, as straggless continue to come in it was still read. glers continue to come in, it may still recede to two thousand. The loss in the second corps n Thursday's fight may not exceed one thou-and two hundred. The rebels are said to be ransporting their supplies in wagons from be-low Reams's Station to Petersburg—a tedious and dangerous business.

NASHVILLE, August 31. The attacking force at Lebanon numbered wenty men. General Miliken was held a w hours, but released. He was at Gallatin ast night.

nisare conflicting regarding the num of Wheeler's force. The highest estimate of 600. Wheeler's main body is in the vi-inity of Decherd and Tullahoma, threaten-ing the railroad and bridges at E's and Dock ivers. He has undoubtedly divided his force with the ultimate view of crossing into Kea-neky. Last night 250 of Wheeler's men tucky. rove in VanCleve's scouts at Woodbary. A bel force was also seven miles east of D rebei force was also seven muss east of Duckriver bridge. The rebei force at Woodbury was under Debrill, whose brigade occupied McMinaville on the evening of the 29th. A telegram from the commanding officer at Duck river, reports that at 7 P. M. last night, 2,500 rebels were advancing upon the bridge, by the Manchester and Wartrace road.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINTON, Aug. 31. To Major-General Dix: The War Department has received from Gen. Granta rebel account of the surrender of Fort Morgan, taken from Richmond pa-

CITY POINT. August 30. The following is from the Richmond Bu-

sirer of this morning:

Mobile, August 28.—The flag-of-truce boat
sturned last evening. The Yankees say
ort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock last On Monday evening they concentrated their

fire on the fort, when the bombardment was renewed spiritedly. In the meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers o position, and a line of skirmishers along glacis of the fort, and opened a heavy fire ne giacis of the fort, and opened a heavy ten of our guns and guuners, and, with the as-istance of the mortar fleet, succeeded in dam-ging several gun-carriages. The fort did of fire on Tuesday. General Paige destroyed everything in cont, and spiked his guns, and the garrison,

numbering five hundred and circhty-one men, were sent to New Orleans. Seventeen were killed. The number of wounded is unknown. None of the non-combatants are allowed to visit the city. The enemy have a strong force of four thousand on the main land at Grant's SECOND DESPATCH. .

Mobile, August 28 — There is no change of affairs at this point; all is quiet.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT. (Signed)

(Signed)
U. S. Chiant.

Official repoits represent Forrest, Wheeler, and Morgan as having joined their forces, and operating against Gen. Sherman's communications between Chattanooga and Nash

den. Sherman. Gen. Sheridan is st'll with his force Charles

No operations has taken place since E. M. STANTON.

small force cut the road and wires a short distance beyond Archova, and hastily re-joined the main force that moved rapidly northward in the direction of Nashville, cut-ting the road at several points. At Smyrna and Lavergne yesterday Wheeler appeared with his main force, con-sisting of Martin's, Kelly's, and Harrie's di-rictions with William's independent brigad isions, with William's independent brigads cavelry and Freeman's, Hoyt's, and Hig-ine's batteries, four guns each, and nine arrotts and three howitzers. At Smyrna the refered semanded the surrender of the garrison, which was refused. An attack was at once begun. Our troops took shelter in the stockade, from which they repelled the enemy at every assault. Two guns were ordered up by the enemy, and the stockade was vigorously shelled, but the latter held bravely out and still displays the flag, as prisoners say. Another body of the enemy's forces appeared at Lavergne, and began tearing up the track and burning the ties. Gen. Roussean, with a heavy column of cavalry, started out last night on the Murfreeeboro pike. He encountered the rebel skirmishers four miles out and drove them, capturing a rebel courier. Pushing on he found Wheeler, with his main force, on the sane Asyllum grounds, seven miles from the city. The the enemy, and the stockade was vigorously ands, seven miles from the city. The burning ties and wood-piles on the railroad made a continuous line of fire for at least four

miles.
To-day, a courier, who left Gen. Rousseau's
Boadquarters at S. A. M., brings a telegram
from the General to the effect that he attacked Wheeler at 4 o'clock in the morning, and that he had been fighting him ever since, and was gaining ground. The General says that Wheeler commands in person, and that his force is one of no mean importance. Rein-forcements went out to-day at noon to Geneal Rousseau. Gen. Johnson, Chief of Cavalry Division of

Mississippi, and Gen. J. D. Webster, General Sherman's Chief of Staff, are busily engaged in equipping troops for an emergency in which General Johnson will take the comnel Lomis, of General Rousseau's staff,

has found in the quartermasters' offices an abundance of practical artillerymen, who have been organized in companies and fur-nished with ordnance, and await orders. nished with ordnance, and await orders.

General Miller, commanding the post, and staff, are all employed in arranging for the city's defence. Colonel Donaldson has the employes of the quartermaster's department already under arms and drilling. No rebel force now threatening the city is of sufficient attempt to justify any apprehensions for its strength to justify any apprehensions for its Later The lines that were repaired, con-

necting with our forces under Gen. Milroy, were cut away again. The road has probably been torn up below Bill Burkle's. Rousseau is still driving the enemy, suffering, however,

A special to the Bulletin from Washington says: Reports here place Pennsylvania in the lead as to the number of recruits raised under the last call. Reinforcements have been sent to the Army of the Potomac at the rate of about 4,000 per week, and this amount, it is believed, will be largely increased before the 5th of September. 5th of September.

The nomination of McClellan has been re-ceived with great delight by the Democracy of this and other cities in this State. Guns were fired, speeches made, and fireworks let off to celebrate the event. This evening crowds are appearing in the streets, headed by bands. Bonfires are burning, and a meeting on Bogge's Squre is going ahead.

The Lordon Times, in an editorial on Grant's assault on Petersburg, credits both sides with great valor, and winds up as fol-We, from this distance, while we deplore

We, from this distance, while we deplore secrifice, can but admire the heroism which, for three months together, have animated the combatants in this deadly grapple, and we cannot but believe that American character must gain from moral qualities which have been called in action, but as enough has been done for this, we should rejoice to

streets or churches of New York.

We may depend on it, no man of Gen.
Grant's army thinks meanly or maliclously of
of his Southern adversaries. War, among
its other lessons, teaches foes to respect each
other, and we sincerely hope that the feelings
which must thus be generated, may lead, ere
long, to conciliation. ong, to conciliation.

The Index says: We are able to say, with

of a speedy pears were never so promising—so almost absolutely certain—as now. It is our sincere belief, that unless some groat disaster befalls the Confederates before the 29th of this month, the Democratic party, assembling in convention at Chicago, will nominate a peace candidate for President, and, within three months thereafter, there will be an armistice.

an armittiee.

Some disturbances have occurred at Cork, where a mob paraded the streets; but the police fired a volley of blank cartridges into them, and they scattered and fied in every direction. Slight rioting is also reported at Dundalk and New Rie. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The Evening Post's correspondent writes The Evening Post's correspondent writes as follows:

New Orleans, August 24.—The heavy bombardment of Fort Morgan, which began early on Monday morning, the 22d ult, is perhaps the most severe firing which has been directed against rebel fortifications, except Fort Sunter. The range was obtained previous to the opening of the cannenade on that day, so on the maralag of the 221, Commolore Farregut's freet, including the flag-ship and other large vessels, the manitors, the ram Tennessee, and some blockading vessels, took part in the bombardment in conjunction with part in the bombardment in conjunction with the land forces. These were situated on Mothe land forces. These were situated on Mo-bile Point, in the rear of the fort, and heavy morter batteries were planted within. The vessels were stationed on each side of Mobile Point, and the fort was therefore invested on three sides. The firing, from early morn till 6 o'clock, was regular and effective, but shortly siter that hour it became rapid and extremely heavy. Thesite from Fort Gaines, and other prominent points, from which the joint operations of the fleet and the land forces could be witnessed, covered the entire field, and the appearance of the bombardment is described as most grand and sublime. The described as most grand and sublime. The bursting of the heavy shells in the fort, or over it, was constant. Their aim was unusu-

ally good, and the explosion of their 11-inch and 15-inch shells could be distinguished from the boursting of the shells thrown by the other guns, which were of smaller calibre. The ram Tennessee assisted in the action, and did good service. The large vessels of the fleet poured in continual broadsides, and the rear of the fort was covered by the fire of the army. The regular discharge of cannon in various directions around the fortifications, the flying of the missiles, and their loud and often simplianeous explosion, cannot be adeoften simultaneous explosion, cannot be adequately described. This rapid work continued till ten o'clock, and then slacked somewhat, though the firing was kept up. In all this time the rebels, who were constantly driven from their guns, did little work. An officer who witnessed the whole of the hours. officer who witnessed the whole of the he bombardment was able to distinguish but for shots from Fort Morgan after the principal work of the day began from our batteries. It does not appear that the robes had any hope f being able to resist the attack o our forces. The confidence of the officers of the naval and land forces is complete.

It is asserted as the opinion of persons, who

are less qualified to judge, that the capture of the city is just as favorable as the capture of Fort Morgan was. The certainty of that result is not questioned by the officers, and it is held that we may hear of the fall of Mobile nuch sooner than we have been accust o expect. It is understood that the and force at Mobile is quite small.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 1.
Late advices from Fort Riley say: The Indian outrages have increased the past ten days. On the 19th ult a train from Sante Fe to Leavenworth was attacked at Catmeron Springs. Ten men were killed, all the stock captured and the train abandoned. On the 21st ult. 200 Indians attacked several trains sixty miles west of Leavens and nearly all sixty miles west of Laramie, and nearly al the stock captured. Large bodies are congrestick captured.
ting near Laramie. Washington, Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

John F. Wood, of Illinois, has been appointed. Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, vice McPherson.

Two regiments, composed of employes in

Two regiments, composed of employee in the quartermaster's department at Alexandria, have organized and the officers commissioned. The Republican of to-day says: We are authorized and requested to announce, that, notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject, neither Mr. Gilmore nor Colonel facquee on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley on the other, have ever been nor are they author. the other, have ever been nor are they and zed to express any desires, views, or opinion of the President, either in Canada or Rich of the President, either in Ganada or Richmond, on the subject of the negotiations for peace beyond what he has plainly and carefully written over his own signature; that the mission to Richmond was initiated by Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly for the President of the United States officially or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln, unofficially Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Mr.

Gilmore and Col. J. White while they were filmore and Col. J. White while they were n Richmond is correct. They assumed a re-ponsibility not given to them, and made latements wholly untrue; indeed, while on be subject it is proper to state that the Presi-tent, after repeated solicitations, consented to Gilmore and White passes through our tary lines, but he did not request General at to open a correspondence with General to give them safe conduct to Richmond win responsibility. President Lincoln's re-quest was merely that Gen. Grant would paus them through his military line—nothing

August 31. )
The rule requiring correspondents with the
rmy to publish their names as signatures to eir despatches, which has been neglected b neir despatches, which has been neglected by number of these gentlemen, is again insist-d upon, and those who omit giving it need to thope to remain. It is required that they hall locate themselves with some particular sorps, division, or detachment, where they am be addressed or sent for at all times. Attention is called to the fact that several errors intion is called to the fact that several errors courred in the despatch dated August 24th, escribing the battle of the 19th, and the atements are essentially the subject of com-laint, namely: that the 2d division, 5th corps, roke, and that our line was then forced back. The 2d division, it is claimed, did not break and any other, before a direct assault.

All was quiet last night, and everything is to-day, along the lines, and the position of affairs is not materially altered.

Recruits and convalescents continue to arrive daily in large numbers, and a greatly improved facility previation in the arms.

roved feeling prevails in the army. Nashville, Sept. 1.

A rebel force estimated to be about 10,000 streng, with twelve guns, were within seven miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike, at daylight this morning. Major-General Rousseau, with a body of cavalry and infan-try started yesterday evening, and met the nemy's advance guard early this morning. cess. At last accounts, Rouszeau had driven the rebels three miles toward Murireesboro. Messengers from the advance report that Wheeler's whole force is between this city and Murfreesboro. There is a considerable force of rebels also at Lebanon. Some prisoners and wounded have been brought in from Rousseau's front.

New York, Sept. 2.

The Herald's correspondent with the Army of the Potomac says the canal at Dutch Gap will soon be in readiness for use.
The 1st New York Mounted Rifles is re-en-

isting for three years more.

A mysterious-looking, and to all appearances a formidable craft, has been discovered lying in one of the creeks emptying into the She appears to be waiting for some of the

monitors up the James, when she will run out and cut off a retreat. The rebels are crect-ing batteries to command our position at Dutch Gap. The rank and file of the rebel army are generally under the impres-tion that if they desert they will be placed in he front ranks. the front ranks.

General Grant issued an order that those who voluntarily come within our lines shall have transportation to their homes, if within cur lines, or to any point North they may choose. This order he circulated in the ene-

ny's camps.

The Herald's Mobile correspondent says on the morning of the 23d Capt. Taylor, boaring a white flag and accompanied by forty men, marched out of Fort Morgan carrying a small

sail boat with the intention of going to the flag-ship, three or four hundred yards distant, with a note from General Page proposing to A check was put upon this by Gen. Bailey, who said the army and navy were one, and as bis artillery commanded Fort Morgan, and every foot of Mobile Point outside of the fort.

he would not permit a boat's crew to pass off from shore on any pretence whatever. Soon after General Granger arrived, and the note to Admiral Farragut was taken by him saying that he would communicate its him saying that he would communicate its contents to the Admiral in a short time. The demand for unconditional surrender was made and granted. The result of the victory at Mobile may be summed up thus: We compelled the evacuation of Fort Powell. The surrender of Fort Gaines, almost destroyed, compelled the surrender of Fort Morgan, heretofore considered the strongent fortification in the United States. We have taken 1,500 prisoners, 100 pieces of cannon, and a wast quantity of small arms and munitions of war, also provisions enough to feed the garrisons for six months.

We have captured, and have ready for use, the ram Tennessee, the strongest war vessel float. Also several other war vessels, and have penned up at least three English blockade runners.

de runners.
All this has cost the army one man killed All this has cost the army one man killed and six wounded, and the navy the loss of the Tecumseh and a part of her crew, and a very few casualties on other ships.

The Herald's Washington special says: The Sth Illinois cavalry have just returned from a count to Upperville, Ashby's and Snicker's tiaps. They had orders from Sheridan to arrest all able bodied men between 18 and 50, accordingly 25 such men were hoperable in

Accordingly 32 such men were brought in acluding a few of Mosby's men.

The party destroyed 7,000 pounds of wool, and captured 1,000 pounds of cotton yarn.

They also secured 35 horses. They could not that the enem'ys main force is supposed to get a fight out of Mosby, although he is reported to have 600 men and 5 pieces of artil-NASHVILLE, September 2.

Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta his morning at 11 o'clock. The whole Fedcraf force will enter to-day.

Several miles of the Nashville and Chattalooga Railroad was burned by Wheeler's
forces yesterday. Gen. Rousseau drove the
sebel force to within three miles of Lavergne,
late in the afternoon yesterday, meeting with
subborn resistance. Late intelligence reports that the head of Wheeler's column left. ports that the head of Wheeler's column left the Murfreesboro pike, going to the right. At o'clock the whole force was moving for the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, in the di-rection of Franklin. with Rousseau in close pursuit. Persons just in from Franklin re-port that town in the hands of Wheeler's firces, he having entered and captured it last right. Particulars are not yet received. Our capalities in yesterday's skirmishing were 5 hilled. Fifty or seventy five wounded were brought in.

A small body of rebels fired on a train on the T. and A. Railroad, at Breentwood, eight miles from here. The rebel loss yesterday was eight killed and fitteen wounded. We captured a number of prisoners. There is no telegraphic communication south of this point.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, MOBILE BAY, August 23.

General: In reply to your communication of this date, received by Captain Taylor, asking for the terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are: First, The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Morgan, with all the public property within its walls, and in the same condition in which it is now; Second, The treatment which is in conformity od, The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of most civilized nations tow-deprisoners of war; Third, Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected. Very respectfully, E. P. DRAYFON, Osptain United States Navy.

FORT MOBGAN, August 23, Capt. E P. Drayton, U. S. N., on part of dominal Farragut, and Brigadier General GENTLEMEN: Your conditions in the comnication of to-day are accepted, but I have to request that the terms asked with ref-nce to my sick be granted, and inserted in capitulation. I will be prepared to surrence to my sice. I will be preparable capitulation. I will be preparable capitulation. I will be preparable capitulation. As soon as possible reply.

Brigadier-General C. S. A.

New YORK, Sept. 2.

New York, Sept. 2.

The Bristol (East Tennessee) Gazette of the 25th uit, east that the Union cavalry forces charged into Rogersville, and captured the Hon. J. B. Heizekel, Col. Walker, Lieut. Bewans, and the Provost Marshal, together with 10 privates. Three of the prisoners were shot in cold blood by a deserter from the rebal same. In the meant time artillers had been same. In the meant time artillers had been suct in cold blood by a deserter from the rebel zemy. In the mean time artillery had been sent from Knoxville to the vicinity of Bull's Gap, while a heavy force of cavalry advanced in that direction. On Tuesday they attached the rebels, who fell back to Jonesboro. We learn the Yankees have advanced to within a few miles of Kingston. The Gazette says in-talligence from East Tennessee reports the

consition of our people in that country as becoming more and more distressing.

The Petersburg Express says the Yankees
had routed the rebels at Jonesboro, and were
destroying the railroad north and south of
that town. They intend to hold their position at Learning as a says company. Head to full on at Jonesboro, so as to compel Hood to fall back. The Yankee force is estimated at from 12,000 to 13,000. Jackson's cavalry had at-tacked them, and the fight was still going on.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 2 To General Dix:
This Department has required intelligence this evening that Gen. Sherman's advance estered Atlanta at noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night

it is assertained, with reasonable cortainty, at the naval and ether credits required by each of Congress, will amount to about 0,000, including New York, which has not 200,000, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to 300,000 men, to meet and to take the place of, first, the enlistments in the navy; second, the casualties of battle, sickness, priscuers, and desertions; and thiad, the hundred-day troops, and all others going out by expiration of service this fall.

piration of service this fall.

100,000 troops more, promptly firmished, are sail that General Grant seks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing touch to the rebel forces yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts, and to guard all the lines of communication, and free the country from garrillas, the respective permitty to trade protect compares and

travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquility in every State.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, Sept. 2. The following telegram from Gen. Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, confirms the capdated this day in August, control ture of that city:
Sherman has taken A linta. The 20 h corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macon Railroad, tear East Point. A hattle was fought near that point, in which Sherman was successful. Particulars no known.

H. W. SLOGUM,
Main-General.

Major-General. Major-General.

An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near Bast Point by Gen. Sherman with Gen. Hood. The rebel army was ent in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy, Gen. Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

E. M. STANTON,
Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept 2.

The reporter says that the following destatch passed through the Portland, Maine, telegraph office yesterday:

St. Catherines, Canada West, Sept. 1.—B. Weir, Halifax: Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice-President and speeches very satisfactory. Tell Fillmore not to oppose.

New York, Santamber 2. to oppose.

G. N. SARDERS.

New York, September 2.

The Herald's Washington special of the 2d, rays there is great rejoicing in Washington this morning over the news of Atlanta being this morning over the news of Atlanta being in our possession. It appears that, while the rebel cavalry was operating upon Sherman's rear, that officer was prosecuting this movement successfully, and this morning entered the city of Atlanta, and found this compelled its evacuation by Hood.

The transmission of this intelligence over the wires, which have been cut for several cases, says that Rousean has been successful.

ays, says that Rousseau has been successful cays, says that Kousseau has been successful in his effort to dislodge the cavalry expedition of Ferreet, Wheeler, and Morgan, and has driven them from the road.

The capture of Atlanta secures the possession of the whole State of Georgia, and renders the condition of the rebel leaders more

esperate than ever before.

It was well known that Hood added maprially to his strength by the conscription of
number of boys and old men, who were beand the works outside, and rendered very good service. Outside of the works this very trength would prove a great source of weak-tees and a terrible cost of powder and provender.

The purpose of Sherman, which begun in

the movement on the night of the 26th, was to deprive the rebel commander of this strength and his protecting works at Atlanta; in other words, Sherman hoped by flanking Atlanta words, Sherman hoped by flanking Atlants and cutting off his supplies to force Hood out to fight, and thus with his largely preponder-ating force to whip him in open field, and with his view Sherman moved on the night in ion with twenty days' rations and all queetion with twenty days rations and air his army except the 20th corps (Sloom's), which had been withdrawn from the front of Atlanta to the Chattahoochie bridge. There emains a corps of observation, and to occupy Atlanta in the event of Hood's abandoning it; it is also employed to look after communica-tions and hurry forward by railroad supplies one and hurry lotward by raintons supplies by whatever position Sherman might assume. The army is reported to have moved in the dlowing order: 23d corps in advance, folfollowing order: 23d corps in advance, followed by the 14th under Davis, 15th under Logan, 16th under Ransom, 17th under Blair, and 4th under Stauley, in the order named, all making a flank movement, with strong skirmish lines on the eastern flank and on the front and rear. East Point was left to the cast, and at dawn Hood found Sherman gone.

The Herald's special, dated Falling Waters, August 31, in the evening, says, that for two days past Averill has been demonstrating against the enemy with a view of incilitating the plans and carrying out the orders of Sheridan.

ers of Sheridan.

To day we attacked the enemy on three dif-To day we sattacked the enemy on three dif-ferent roads for the purpose of making him de-velop his strength. On the Charlestown and Ghardstown roads there was nothing but light skirmlehing, while on the Winchester pike there was all that we had hoped for and esired on this road.

Early in the morning we attacked the ene-

ng we made another attack on the same line, when the rebels placed a division in line and advanced, no doubt to ascertain the strength of the party se persistently annoying them. Between one and two o'clock the enemy's line had reached the outskirts of Martinsburg.

At this time we opened fire from two sections of Withers' battery. Soon after, the enemy returned the fire from six guas on an eminence somewhat to the right of Martins-

The rebel line of infantry pressed our right The rebel line of infantry pressed our right and centre, where was deployed a portion of Spoonmaker's brigade. On our left was stationed Col. Powell's brigade. There was not so heavy a proportion of shells from the rebels, and the Union guns passed over the town without striking one of the houses in it. The Tribune's special insists that there has been a tender of a foreign loan, and that it is under consideration in the Treasury Department.

hat the enem'ys main force is supposed to ave concentrated at Bunker Hill, about eight the conservation are concentrated at Bunker Hill, about eight the conservation of the conservation niles distant, across the Ocoquan. It is now understood he is gradually withrawing his forces and making up the Valley in Middleton and Strasburg. Our cavalry is n the alert, and may have something favora-

cont since Monday, and the prospects of a MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5 1864

le to report very soon.

There has been but little skirmishing in the

Atlanta has been occupied by the Federal forces, and General Sherman now bolds securely the key of all northern and central Georgia. As the taking of Chattanooga lost to the rebels the use of the main railroad from Virginia to Memphis, so they are now deprived of the means of travel from Charleston and Augusta to Montgomery and Mobile by their inability to hold Atlanta. The terrible efforts made by Hood to keep his fcoting in the doomed city show how vitally important its position was to him. Of the many brilliant movements made by General Sherman since he commenced his Georgia campaign, the crowning achievement is the strategy which compelled Hood to leave his strongly-intrenched position and evacuate his works. Our Saturday noon despatches showed us that Sherman's apparent falling back toward the line of the Chattahoochie had the effect anticipated. A day or two for repose and reflitting, and the splendid Union army will again be on the move. With the capture of Atlanta, Sherman's work of crushing the rebellion has just commenced. The railroads must be destroyed in the direction of Augusta and Macon. The fall of Atlanta will have its influence upon the siege of Moble; and, when General Sherman has cut the Muscogee road between Macon and Girard or Columbus, the Confederacy will be permanently divided on the mountain region, it was by the fall of Vicksburg, which s parated all the trans-Mississippi region from the States of Alabama and

We feel that Sherman and his noble army are entitled to the plaudits of a grateful couptry, and they will receive the highest commendations for their untiring zeal and perseverance. Their movements are directed coubtless in harmony with Grant's operations before Richmond, and we may expect ere long a re-echo of the success at Atlanta from the banks of the James river.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE -The Baltimore onvention, which renominated Abraham ncoln es a candidate for the Presidency, adopted a platform of which the following esolution is a part:

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause d now constitutes the strength of this rethere hostile to the principles of republican overnment, justice and the national safety emend its utter and complete extirpation tom the soil of the Republic, and that we old and maintain the acts and proclams cons by which the government, in its own deepee, has aimed a death blow at this gig autic rence, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic ceil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States.

This resolution, in pledging the Republican arty to "uphold and maintain" the proclaation of emancipation, pledges the party to prosecute the war until slavery shall be abanconed by the revolting States, inasmuch as e proclamation declares not only that "all reports held as slaves" within those States 'ere and henceforward shall be free." but eat "the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons." The Republicanperty is thus pledge by its platform to prosecute the war not for the re-establishment of the platforms and by the candidates of the give security to trade, protect commerce and the supremecy of the coastitution but for the two great parties in the country. The issue

establishment of the supremacy of the procla- is peace at the earliest practicable momation of emancipation. The party formally ment on the basis of the Union of the Constideclares that it will accept peace on no basis except the abandonment of slavery by the

revolting States. This formal declaration of the party is suficiently explicit; but, if there were any room or doubt upon the subject, the following decaration of the candidate of the party would

EXECUTIVE MANSION, ) Washington, D. C., July 18.

To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the resto ation of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and Union, and the abandonment of statery, which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and arer or bearers thereof shall have safe

onduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This declaration leaves the subject too clear or rational dispute.

The Republican party, we repeat, is pledged o accept peace on no basis except the abanconment of slavery by the revolting States, and of course to prosecute the war until peace on this basis shall be attainable. In other words, the Republican party is pledged to acept peace on no basis except the destruction of the Union under the Constitution and the construction of a new government out of the vagaries of abolitionism, and to prosecute the war until this revolutionary and visionary proect shall be realized. Such is the issue fornally tendered by the Republican party in the

ending contest for the Presidency.

This issue the Chicago Convention, representing the conservatives of the country, has ormally accepted, by adopting the subjoined platform, and by nominating George B. Mc-Clellan as a candidate for the Presidency. We here give the entire platform from the official text, as we believe an authentic copy has not appeared before in our columns:

1. That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happi-ress as a people, and as a framework of gov-ernment equally conducive to the welfare aud prosperity of all the States, both Northern

2. That this convention does explicitly de 2. That this convention does explicitly de-clare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military ne-cessity, or war power higher than the Consti-tution, the Constitution itself has been disre-garded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the rivate right alike trongen gown, and the material prosperity of the country essentially mpaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the ubite welfare demand that immediate efforts e made for a cessation of bostilities, with a law to an ultimate convention of the States r other peaceable means, to the end that at he earliest practicable moment peace may be egtored on the basis of the Federal Union of ne States.

3. That the direct interference of the mili-

3. Inside a dreet interference of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control. means and power under our control 4. That the aim and object of the Democratic

4. That the aim and object of the Democrate party are to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dantative usurpation. perous powers not granted by the Constitu-ion; the subversion of the civil by the mili-ary law in States not in insurrection; the ar-citrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and rentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the supwhere civil law exists in full force; the sup-pression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the in-terference with and denial of the right of the ecople to bear arms in their defence, as calcu-lated to prevent a restoration of the Union and he perpetuation of a government deriving its ust powers from the consent of the governed.
5. That the shameful disregard by the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who are now, and long have een, prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common hu-

manity.

6. That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army and the seamen of our the soldiers of our army and the seamen of our army and have hearn in the field navy, who now are and have been in the field under the flag of their country, and, in the event of its attaining power, they will receive will the care, protection, and regard that the brave soldiers and sailors of the Republic have

The conservatives of the country are pledged hereby to accept peace "on the basis of the Federal Union of the States," and to restore peace on this basis "at the earliest practicable moment." That is to say, they are pledged at once to accept peace on no other basis, and to strive for peace on this basis at the earliest moment. These are the grand points of the platform with respect to peace or war. And of these points as of all other points in the platform our standardbearer is a noble embodiment.

As we have cited above a recent declaration Mr. Lincoln's in illustration of the Repubcan platform, we cite below in illustration of the Democratic or conservative platform the peroration of General McClellan's recenation upon the laying of the corner stone of the Battle Monument at West Point:

To efface the insult offered our flag; to save urselves from the fate of the divided republics f Italy and South America; to preserve our vernment from destruction; to enfore itsias overnment from destruction; to enfore its just-ower and laws; to maintain our very exist-nce as a nation;—these were the causes that ompelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a government like ours which contains the means of self-adjustment and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be

pfounded with a revolution against despotis wer, which refuses redress of wrongs. ach a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethi-al grounds, and the only alternative for our oice is its suppression or the destruction of rnationality. At such a time as this, and such a struggle, political partisanship should merged in a true and brave patriotism. ich thinks only of the good of the whole t was in this cause, and with these motives

the second of the consequence of sight on until our land was saved? For

aight on until our land was saved? Forit, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer
arts than that?
Oh, spirits of the valiant dead, souls of our
in heroes, lead us your own indomitable
ll, and, if it be permitted you to commane
the those still chained by the tramusls of
ortality, bover around us in the midst of
command table in the common that of origing, nover around us in the midst of singer and tribulation, cheer the firm, rengthen the weak, that none may doubt be salvation of the republic and the triumph four grand old flag!

In the midst of the storms which toss our

In the midst of the storms which toss our ship of state, there is one beacon light, to which we can ever turn with confidence and hope. It cannot be that this great nation has played its part in history; it cannot be that turn sun, which arose with such bright promises for the future, has already set forever. It must be the intention of the overruling Deity that this land, so long the asylum of the oppressed, the refuge of civil and religious liberty, shall again stand forth in bright redief, united, purified, and chastened by our trials, as an example and encouragement for those who desire the progress of the human nace. It is not given to our weak intellects to understand the steps of Providence as they occur; we comprehend them only as we look or: we comprehend them only as we look

k upon them in the far distant past. seck upon them in the far distant past.

So it is now.

We cannot unravel the seemingly tangled their of the purposes of the Ureator—they are too high and far-reaching for our limited prinds. But all history, and His own revealed Word, teach us that His ways, although increasing and manfully play our part, seek to be derstand and perform our whole duly, and test unwaveringly in the beneficence of the Jod who led our ancestors across the sea, and d who led our ancestors across the sea, and tained them afterward, amid dangers more stained them atterward, and daugers above populing oven than those encountered by His en chosen people in their great exodus. He is not bring us here in vain, nor has he popured us thus far for naught. If we do reduty, and trust in Him, He will not detent in wheeled. rt us in our need. Firm in our faith that God will save our

entry, we now dedicate this site to the mory of brave men, to loyalty, patriot-This most eloquent and beautiful passage but the development of a single point in e platform of the party which has placed banner in the hands of General McChellan

he passage requires no comment. Such is the Presidential issue as defined by

lution, or interminable war, with the everreceding vision of peace on the basis of the estruction of the Union of the Constitution and the construction of a new government ut of the vagaries of abolitionism. In other rds, the iseds is an honorable peace at the lusive prospect of a peace, which, if it ishonorable and transient, since it must rest the rains of the liberties of the people.

As that old Democrat, George S. Hilliard, f Boston, said: "The South went out un-er Mr. Lincoln, and by the grace of God I I see them come back under him.

his is the issue. One of more tremendous

sport was never submitted to the decision

We take this extract from the Press's report Mr. Maynard's speech at the Court-House ast Friday night. The statement here reecting the Hon. George S. Hillard appeared ne other day in one of the abolition papers Chicago. We are authorized to say that he statement is false. Mr. Hillard is the arnest adversary of Mr. Lincoln, and the warm friend of General McClellan, whose biography he has just written, and whose cause be will vigorously support in the ensuing

WHEBLER-DESTRUCTION OF ROAD -From gentlemen fully cognizant of the facts, and bolly reliable, who arrived in the city last ight from Nashville and below, we learn nat Wheeler has inflicted immense damage o the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. His force is estimated at 10,000 men, and, as he retreats northward, one of his divisions is employed in the destruction of the road. There is one single stretch of fifteen miles, where every culvert, bridge, cross-tie, and ron rail has been destroyed. The iron is so adly injured as to be rendered worthless for ure use. As Rousseau advances, strong stique parties are pushed forward to repair he road. Several thousand laborers are now work on the line in Roussseau's rear. No ains have left for points south of Nashville for several days.

On Thursday evening last, a Captain ryent, an imported Arkansas cutthroat, with ir guerilla comrades, dashed up to the house an old man familiarly known as Uncle e Coonas, about ten miles from Brandenarg, and represented himself as a friend. But e old man happened to see a rebel flag on is hat, and fired upon him, at the same time ceiving the fire of Bryant. Several rounds lowed, and the result was that the leader of gang was killed, his flag shot through, d his horse wounded. Uncle Joe was hurt one arm and in the breast, and it is feared ertally. Bryant before he died boasted that be rebels were five hundred strong in Meade

GONE TO THE GUERILLAS .- Wm. Martime nd Wm. Pollard, two young men of Henry ounty, a few days ago surprised their friends y joining Jesse's band of guerillas. They tated as a reason for the act that they could ot remain quietly at home and be forced to ubmit to the insults frequently offered by negro soldiers. One day last week the Smithfield pos'-office was robbed by Jesse's gang of hieves. On the same day, and at the same place. Bryant's store was broken open and plundered. Mr. Wm. Palmer, residing near Campbellsburg, has suffered a good deal by epredations. On Friday night, the outlaws vere er camped on his farm.

On Wednesday night last, at the emocratic ratification meeting in Cleveland, man named Eugene Murphy was struck in he bowels by a rocket and killed.

Bilious Fevers, which often preail so fatally at the South and West, may be revented by the timely use of O3GOOD'S NDIA CHOLAGOGUE. It should be commenced on appearance of the earliest sympms, which not unfrequently precede the stack several days, and even weeks. The ensation of fatigue on slight exertion, deangement of the stomach, weariness of the mbs, wandering pains, dejection of spirits, ere the usual warnings. Sold by all druggists and medicine dealer 830. Tu Th&Sat.

MARRIED

the Bev. G. C. Lorimer, C. T. MERRIMAN, mer et, Fourth street, to Miss Maggie A. Williamson On this city.

On Thursday morning, September I, 1864, at Beeck, force, Jefferson county, ky., by Bev. G-o. G. Muullins, Mr. John T. Bogers to Miss Suedy S. Phillips.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Nevins, at the esidence of the bride's father, Mr. Ex. Norron, late of Paducah, Ky., now of New York, to Miss Lucy P., ideat daughter of Ool. W. S. Moore, of Christian ounly, Kentucky. of this city.

DIED. On the 31st of August, at 10 P. M., Mrs. LAURINDAY, ife of Z. D. Parker. He of Z. D. Parker. At the residence of his brother, G. H. Mars, in hompson Township, Jo Daviess county, August 25th, obert M. Mans, aged 59 years and 10 days. On the morning of the 29th, Pierce Stucky, aged 2 years and 4 months, youngest son of Frederick and dl\*

two months.

On Monday, August 29th, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Burlington. Oldham county, Ky., Phithirina, only daughter of Frederick and Osrolina Brenner, aged one year, five months, and twenty-six days.

In this city, ou Thursday, September 1, 1894, in the 16th year of her age, Mrs. Lydia F. Hawes, wife of Henry W. Hawes. onry W. Hawes.
Drowned, at the foot of Fifth street, Louisville, pt. 2, 1864, at 1 o'clock, David R., only son of W. O. d'Sarah A. Williame, late of Ulncinnati, Onlo, aged years and 5 months.

On Friday morning, at three o'clock, September 2d, Marrie Ell., daughter of L. A. and Mary J. ood, aged 7 years and 3 months.

Died, August 15th, after a very short library Mrs. August 15th, after a very short illness, Mrs. C. Kaye, wife of F. A. Kaye, Esq., in the 631

OBITUARY. Died, of apoplexy, August 29th, 1834, William A. AMBLEN, in the 73d year of his age.
Brother Hamblen died, as he had ever lived, a strict-honest and exemplary man. He was in the war of 22, and did good service in defence of his country, ewas a stand Union man, and much devoted to be Constitution that our fathers pledged their honors syntam. he Constitution that our fathers pledged their honors of sustain.

As he had always been food of the sport of angling setarted to Bedford, Ky, in company with a friend of the purpose of capturing some of the finny tribe is had been quite cheerful all along the journey, and all that he felt better than usual. But also the total shad seen quite cheerful all along the journey, and all that he felt from his orse a corpse in the town of B-dford/Trimble county. Y. His remains were taken to his lace residence, in the by county, where a large number of his friends, eighbers, and his Masonic Brettern of Shebyville impsomille, Floydsburg, and kminence assembled in tellowed to the grave the remains of their beloved rother, and, in Masonic honors, committed dust to stat, until the resurrection morn, when the earth and he sea shall give up their dead.

J. D. \*\*Addwd.\*\*

EEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, 1864. e quote gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows:

Buying. ... 240 BANK NOTE LIST. ORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY MESSRS. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY.

tes; Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana

ive per cent U. S. Notes. UNCURERAT.

1 dis. Ulinois—
Solvent.....
1 dis. Michigan...
1 dis. Jowa.....
1 dis. Jowa.....
1 dis. Missouri—
1 dis. In good cit. 3 dis In good cdt. 1 dis. Discredited 5@10 dis. ree Banks.. 14 dis. 1 5@7 dis. 60 dis. 35 dis. 30 dis. To Union...... Planters'... Bk. of Ten-8 dis. ALCOHOL.—We quote 76 % cent at \$3 56, and 98 % cent \$3 64, 2 % cent off to the trade.

BETTER—In good demand. We quote common

BARK-The market rules steady at \$13 for chestnut MALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—Market remains quiet, oquote bale rope at 9@10c for machine, and 2%@c10 hand-made, Manilla rope at 2%@27c, beung rope at 2%@20c, betting twine at 20c, 1 baling twine at 15@15%c, wagon, and \$16 for stack measure.

BEANS-Unchanged at \$2 25 202 50, the latter being Shooms—Common saleable at \$2 59@3, fancy at \$2 75
BROOMS—Common saleable at \$2 59@3, fancy at \$2 75
Hogs.
Shorp.

CHEESE-There was a fair demand during the week 23c for Hamburg.

CANDLES—Market quiet and prices advanced, with

males of 13 and 14 oz star at 24 336c, and 22 323c for COTTON YARNS—In fair demand at the same prices

quote cotton twine at \$1 50, and candlewick at \$1,75. OAL-Unchanged. Pittsburg selling at 26c 7 bushel s moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels

s: 65c, whiskey at \$2 20, do fron-bound at \$3 20, por \$1 90, half barrels \$1 60, do fron-bound \$2 25, ham therees \$1 10, ten-gallon kegs \$1 20, do fron-bound \$1 60, five-gallon \$1 60, do fron-bound \$1 25. Barrel stares \$2425 \$7,100.

Dried Beer—Sales of canvassed at 21c \$2 35.

Eggs—The market ruled steady during the week and sales were made at 16635c \$3 doz.

Flour—The market for flour was quiet through-

FLOUR-Inc market to nour was quiet through-out the week. We quote extra and family flour at 19 75@10 50, superfine at \$8 75@9 \$8 bbl. FEATHERS—There is a good demand, and prices are inchanged at 78c. Geocesies.—The market was quiet, and prices are lower. We quote Bio coffee at from 51@52c.; New Orleans brown sugar firm, and we quote at 24@26c; standard, powdered, and granulated, is elling at 32@33c. We quote New Orleans molasses at \$1 15@1 18, and sirups \$1 20@1 40. Pepper 47@48c. Spice 38@40c. Ginger 44@45c. Bice 15@16c. Tea SI 60@2 40.

WHEAT-The receipts of wheat during the week

were moderate, and we quote nominally red at \$1 80/201 29, and white at \$1 9021 95.

The receipts of corn were fair, and prices remain unchanged. We quote at \$1 2021 30, for ear and shelled.

The market for oats was fair at \$0290c. The market for barley was very quiet, almost noth. ng doing in it. We quote nominally at \$1 75.

Bye is dull and nominal.

Grease—Higher. We quote brown at 14c, yellow t 14%c, and white at 15c. Butcher lard at 18c.

Tallow at 16%@180.

GINSENG—Unchanged. We quote sales at \$1.45.

HEMP—The demand is light, with very little offering, and prices remain unchanged. Kentucky is saleable at \$1.25@1.50 \$ tou. A good article comsalenne at at 2001 by prod. A good arriele com-mands higher prices.

Hinss-The market rules quiet, with a démand about equal to the offerings. We quote green 10911c salted at 13@14c, dry salted at 18@20c, dry flint at 200 22c, hogskins 40@50c each, and sheepskins \$1 00@3 25. HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week tour last quotations., We quote at \$20,923 % ton.
Hors-Unchanged. The demand is about equal to
he supply. Sales at 25,030c.
IRON AND STEEL - Unchanged. We quote pig non, hot blast at \$78@80 per ton. No cold blast in the market. Sheet iron S. C. 13c, C. O. 14c, Junio

n the market. Sheet from S. O. 180, O. O. 110, otal 15c. Bar iron S. C. 9c, C. O. 10/4c, Juniata Sweet 14c, Eencoin 15c. Horse-shees 17@18c, weet 16; Ecocom 66. horse-suses 119356, mms to 2621c, plough slabs 19%c, lough plates 11%c, inch 100p iron 12%c, Norway rail rods 21c. Steefs—cart 90c, Crawley, German, and E. B. 40c, spring 18@20c, LIME AND CEMENT-Market steady at \$1 65/21 75 for ime, and \$2@3 25 \$ bbl for hydraulic coment. and \$5 26 for plaster. LUMBEE—We quote as follows:

LEAD AND SHOT-Market firm, and prices unhanged. We quote pig lead at 201/2c, bar lead at

. Shot patent \$6; buckshot \$6 25. 20c. Shot patent \$6; buckshot \$5 25.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and unchanged.

We quote as follows: Sololeather—Oak 542556, hemlock at 48252c, bridle at 54270c, harness 42250c,

ekirting at 52264. Caifekins—City \$232 25, and French \$3 50@4 7 15 French \$350@4 事 的 MALT—The market is fair, and prices advanced to 1216@ 20. MANUFACTURED TORACCO.—Kentucky bright, \$100.3

150; medium, 75@\$1 25; dark, 75@\$1 00; Tenne see, 75@\$1 00; Virginia, \$1 50@2 50; Missouri bright from 50@1 75; medium, \$1 00@1 50, and dark work 75@-60 per lb.
Mackerel-Remain unchanged. No. 1 large \$25 50; um \$11 50 per barrel.
Mill Ferd-Prices nominal.

NAILS—Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at \$9 50, 8d at \$9 75, 6d at \$10, 4d at \$10 25, 3d at \$11, 2d at \$12. Cut spikes, 6 to 3 inch, \$9 75; wrought from \$14@15; horse shoe ails from 50@60c. OAKUM-We quote at \$18@20c per lb.

OAKUM—We quote at \$1509220 per 19.

OILS—Unchanged—Linseed sold at \$1 60@1 65. Lard
firm at \$1 75@1 50. Coal and carbon oils unchanged
to 90c@81. Benzone is selling at 65c, labricating oils
ranging from 45@55c.

Oxions—In good demand at \$5 50@5 75 % bbl. OLL CARE-Unchanged at \$45 % ton.
PROVISIONS.—The transactions were light though
prices advanced. Lard is held at 232240. Clear
bacon sides advanced to 242240. Hams are selling at

1@2716c. POWDER—Advanced to \$22 50@13 7 keg. SALT-Prices unchanged to 750. Receipts during the eek fair. Sopa-Unchanged at 12@12%c.

Soap-Market advanced, with sales at 14@43%c. for palm, and 16@16%c for German soap, for cash. STARCE-Unchanged. We quote at 91/010. Supps-There was an active demand for seads di the week, and prices rule very high at \$16@15; timothy at \$6 50@6 75; clean blue grass at \$2@2 25; orchard grass at \$1 50@2; red top at \$2 per bushel. These are the selling prices from stores. LOUISVILLE SHOE MARKET -We quote as follows: 

TAR-Selling at 87 20 (gallon kegs) per dozen.

IX. IXX. IXXX. DXX. DXXX. 00 IO. 10X14 IC. 14X20 IO. 14X20 IX. (coke) (cooling) BLOCK TIN.

Large pig 75c, small pig 80c per fb. BOILED SHEEF IRON AND ZINE, First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 11c per ib. Zink 28c. CHARCOAL SHEET IRON,

Nos. 18 to 27 at 12% per ib.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

Imitation, Nos. 25 to 25, at 25c; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12, ned. On Thursday and Friday they advanced, ough to-day another decline manifested itself. Sales

turing August 7, 638 hhds; during July 6, 946; during he week 1,511 against 1,639 hhds the previous week.
The receipts during the week amount to 1,524 against 794 the previous week. Sales to-day of 223 hhds as ows: 5 at \$9 25@9 75, 21 at \$10@10 75, 39 at \$11@11 75, at \$12@12 75, 11 at \$13 013 75, 4 at \$14@14 75, 9 at \$15 7.75, 7 at \$16@16.75, 10 at \$17@17.75, 4 at \$18.25@18.75, at \$19@19.75, 2 at \$20.25@20.75, 4 at \$21.25@31.75, 1 at \$12.25, at \$25.202.375, 8 at \$26.24.75, 5 at \$25.6 at \$25.202.75, 6 at \$25.6 at \$27.25.275, 6 at \$25.26.75, 7 at \$27.62.775, 6 at \$28.25.75, 6 at \$28.25.75, 6 at \$28.25.75, 7 at \$27.62.75, 6 at \$28.25.75, 2 at \$27.62.75, 6 at \$28.25.75, 9 at \$27.62.75, 9 at \$27.62.75 75, 7 at \$30@30 50, 2 at \$31@31 25, 2 at \$32 50@32 75, 4 \$33@33 75, 6 at \$34 25@34 75, 4 at \$35@35 50, 3 at \$36@ . 3 at \$37@37 50, 3 at \$38@33 50, 2 at \$40, 3 at \$42 50 2 75, 2 at \$44, 1 at \$49 50, and 3 hhds trash at \$5 30 17.80, and \$8.20 表 160 ms.
We quote the different grades as follows: Lugs from

9@16c; Clarksviile do from 12@20c; common shipping leaf 16@22c; medium 22@28c; good and fine do 28@40c; arksville do 36@38c; manufacturing, common, 22-3 c; good and fine 34@44c 7 b. Window Glass—We quote as follows: 8x10 at \$4 50, 10x12 at \$4 80, 10x14 at \$5 10, 10x16 at \$5 40, 10x29 at \$5 65, 12x18 at \$5 65, 12x20 at \$5 65. WOODEN WARE,

WHISKEY.—The demand for raw whiskey was very nict throughout the week. Sales were made to-day 1 \$1 78 % gailon. Wool-In good demand, and prices advanced, sell ng in grease at 70@72c, washed \$1 08@\$1 10 per 1b.

Bourbon House-W. F. Viseman. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3, 1864. The live a ock market at this yard has been very

The live Rock market was the John brisk during the past week. The domand was in excess of the supply, and of course drovers soon assertained the fact, and put up prices on cattle fully 50c, sheep 25c, and on hogs about \$2 \( \) icwt. The sales of cattle on contractors' account are ver large, mostly in round lots under old contract hers had hard work to get what they needed, and e sales for that purpose only amounted to about 18 ead, a less number than have been bought for a long me in one week.

time in one week.

Cattle, choice and extra. ...\$ - @\$ - \$ 100 hs gross
Cattle, lat quality ....\$6 50025 25 ... ...

Cattle, fair and good ....\$4 75085 59 ... ...

Cattle, fair and good ....\$4 75085 59 ... ...

Cattle, common and rough. 27 70635 50 ... ...

Army cattle. ....\$6 00037 09 ...

Army cattle. ....\$3 50035 50 \$ head.

Lambs .....\$3 50035 50 ...

Lambs .....\$1612% live weight. TOTAL NUMBER OF STOCK ON SALE DURING THE PAST UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 817.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. SS.
United States of America

Thomas J. Oburchill.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filled in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d dayney for the United States, by Joshna Tevis, Est., Attorney for the United States, by Joshna Tevis, Est., Attorney for the United States, and the Court of the United States and Court of United States a

oitted said effences, owned the property following,
o-wit:
The right, title, interest, and estate of Thomas J.
Durchill in the estate of Samuel Churchill, deceased,
a the hands of Samuel E. Churchill and William W.
hurchill, executors and trustees.
1st-Said Churchill's interest (one tenth) in 25,000,
ne negro man, named George, and about 8 acres of
old, on Kentucky and Fifteenth street, in or near
he city of Louisville, devised to John O'Fallen
larke, by Semmel Churchill, deceased.
2d-Said Churchill's interest (one seventh) in a lot,
tootheest coner of First and Walnut streets, in the
lity of Louisville, froating 105 feet on Fifth, and 236
on Walnut.
3a-Said Churchill's interest (one tenth) in 15 or 29 [Welnut.]
da—Said Churchill's interest (one tenth) in 18 or 20
fres of land, lying between the Oaktard plank road
d the Louisvile and Nashville Ballroad tract and
ck of the homestead of Samuel Churchill, decessed,
d his interest in the proceeds of the land sundivided

old—His interest (one teath) in the Spring Grove of and, lying on Preston and Shelby street roads, to three miles south of Louisville, containing toposeres, and the rents therefrom.—Said Churchill's interest is all moneys due in Churchill, deceased, by W. P. Hahn—about

Sth—A legacy of \$700 to the wife of said Thomas J. Churchill.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the rame has been sevized and is now in the custody of the Mirshait for said District.

New, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the said of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Looisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next Otober term the 3d ay of ctober, a. D. 18-64, then and there for herepose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

For W. A. Mushumman, U. E. M. K. D.

J. Truis, U.S. Attorney.

Dated, Sept. 2, 1864.

EMPLOYMENT At Your Own Homes. THOUSANDS CAN REALIZE \$100 WERKLY.

No utensils required except these found in every household; profits 100 per cent; demand stagle as flour. It is the greatest discovery of the age. Fall particulars cent on receipt of two stamps for resum postage. Address 24 Blee ckers, N. Z.

Millersburg Female College. MILLERSBURG, BOURBON CO., KY. HE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION WILL OPEN on the second Monday in Softember, 1854. TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS: 

Collegiate cllegiate "sign and Guitar, with use of instrument, rawing and Painting, each coarding, ever thing frantshed.

The extraordinary advance in prices will, with a radical perion, justify the advance in board. t must be apparent to every one, with the uncertainties arourd and before us, that a good education is the best and sades investment that can be made. Now its THE TIME TO EDUCATE OUR DAUGHTERS. With the experience of the past, it is presumed to be unnecessary to assure the public that this is a specific teachers. Once held to promp lades and formished with competent teachers.

One held to believe a time and of the assign. hivance, the balance at the end of the session.
For further particulars apply to the Principal.
Millers ong, Ky, Sept 2, 18f4.—dźw

Cotton Gins.

Bolting Cloth.

A full assortment of Dufour "Anchor" brand.
H. W. WILKES, JR.

Belting,
Gim and Leather, of all sizes and varieties,
sep 5 dawtf POT Sale,
TWO ENGINES, 12-INCH OYLINDER, 2 FERT
I stoke; also a small Engine 6-is a splinder, 4
feet stoke; two Botters, 48-feet diameter, 26 feet long,
with double flues, 18-inch diameter, 20 feet long,
with double flues, 18-inch diameter,
the whole of the above is the machinery formerly used in the Main Street Flouring Mills, and is
is a complete order. Will also sale 1 Lot of Forum, 0
is a complete order. Will also sale 1 Lot of Forum, 0
apply to Thes, J. Martin, Est, or
geo, E. HEINSOHN,
15 dinaw2
[Ciccinnati Gazete copy in daily one month and
charge Journal office, 1

St dim&w2 GEO. N. HEINSOH:
Ciccinnati Gazette copy in daily one mout
tharge Journal office.]

LUBIN. LUBIN. LUBIN.

laving secured the sole and exclusive right to sell in the United States of America and the Canadas, Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline, We take great pleasure in announcing to the Drugbrated article is now ready for distribution.

NOTE.—The reputstion long continued and onjoyed
by "Lubin's Hair Treating Floritine," in Paris and
most of the cities throughout Europa, would seem to
be a sufficient guarantee of its worth; but when the
fact is known that it was for many years of his life his
especial care, thought, labor, and ambition, to bring
the Floriline to its present unequalled standard, its
real merit cannot fail to be appreciated by the public,
and most especially by the "Women of america."

BEMARKS.—We claim for the Floriline the most
perfect Hair Preparation and Dressing in the world,
But a single application will establish the fact that brated article is now ready for distribution.

Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline, like all of his celerated preparations, is unsurpassed and wor, by the patronage of all. Eold by all Druggists of repute in America.

DRAKE & CHILDS, PERFUMERS 101 Liberty Street, New York. A Physiological View of Marriago-Conenining nearly 300 pages and 120 the Plates and Engavings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on mate of Meanin and Distoney with a Arcains on delt-Abuse, its Employable Consequences upon the mind and Body, with the Anthor's First of Transport the only resident and snoosafely mode of consequences, as shown by the report of cases treated. A trething anyther to the married and those contounisating manual properties of the contourisating manual properties.

age who entertain double of their physical sendi on. Hent free of postage to any address on receipt 26 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by address. Dr. LA CROIX, No. 11 Maiden Lane Albany. SUBERI L. MAIILAND & CO. OMMHISSION MERCHARTS AND BANKERS,
sto. 2 Hanovar Buildings, Hanover Square,
conent L. Halthard, 1
Vizzler Writer, 1 and dawiely

BY C. C. SPENCER. DMID 187 BATOR'S SACE OF GIBSON MALLORY'S BLOODED STOCK, FURNITURE, CEOP, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AT AUCTION. AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AT AUCTUM.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, September 7, at 10
o'clock, will be sold, at the residence of Gibsen Mallory, deceased, by order of W. A. Davis, Administrater, the entire personal effects of said decedant, at his late residence, on the Tay lorsville Turnpike, five miles ren the city of Louisville, consisting
in part of thorough bred Brood Marce and Horses,
Feuthdown and Cashmore sheep, blooded and stock
Hogs one thorough bred Staliton (by Loxington),
the Mitch Cows, Mules and work Horses, yoke Ozen,
Beef Cattle, and Farming implements of the best
qualify and latest ingrevements, together with the
growing Crop of Hemp, Corn, and Hay, and all other
products of the izam also hocksway, Bugg, Harness, and Honseheld and Kitchen Furniture, comprisfig a variety of line, desirable, and excellent new style
Farniture.

\*\*\* Special attention is called to the fine thorough-

Surniture, and intention is called to the fine thorough-old shallon (by Lexinston), the thorough bred frond shares Sheep, Hoge, Furniture, Orep, and Farming implements. A fine opportunity is here offered to se-ure some of the very best stock in Kentucky, to which premiums have often been awarded.

PEARSON'S NEW WAREROOMS.



TAS THE SOLE AGENCY IN LOUISVILLE IN TO I. O. SHULEE'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES AND CASEETS, and has for all at his large and commediate Rooms, No. 209 south side Jeferson, between 85cos Rouns, No. 209 south side Jewerson, between Served and Third streets, every other variety of Metallic at Wooden Criffines, were other variety of Metallic at Wooden Criffines, which was seen and Carriages to a tend premptly to calls in his time. He keeps consently on hand a complete ascortment of Coffin Mountings and Trimmings and Sundeeddawijani Kentucky Female College.

THIS INSTITUTION, OWNED BY THE BAP-TISTS of Sheby county, Ky., will reopen, under t edirection of Rev. J. W. Goodman and Sev. T. M. Vacuny, A. M., Frincipals, on the first Monday in Spt. mber, 1864, and oloss the second week of Jane, 55. For further part'calars address either of the Prin, a.s., at Shell yville, Ky., or see circular published is c Wes'ern Recorder.

Chairman Board Trustess.

Chairman Board Trustess.

R. M. INGALLS. Commission Merchant, HOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS,

SHOES, AND WOOL HATS
In all their varieties, Vo. 436 Main street, near Fifth, On consignment a seneral stock of staple and fine Butts, SHOES, and WOOL HATS, suitable for fall and winter wear, which are offered at less than present Eastern cost, to which the attention of dealers and others recking investments is invited.

SIBUP—

250 bbls Union Sugar Refinery;
100 bbls Boston;
75 bbls Bet-bive;
Just received and for sale by
MOURE, BREMAKER, & CC.,
Main street, below Seventh. TASTOR OIL-Sobbis prime Castor Oil for cale by

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN

United States of America

Wm. Johnston.

Wm. Johnston.

Wfeleras. An Information has been within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District Swatch, on the 2t day of September. A D. 186t, by Johnst Tevis. May a Attorney for the United States for the District Stat front by 204 feet deep, m. s. Jefferson, botween

nd Floyd streets; feet front by 294 deep, n. s. Market, between Brook nd Floyd streets; feet front by 204 deep, s s. Market, between Elev-nth and Twelfth streets; feet front by 142 deep, s. e. corner Green and Floyd treets; seet front by 93% deep, n. e. corner Green and Floyd

6 feet front by 93% deep, n. e. corner Green and Floyd streets:

5% acres Woodland Garden.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeit-d to said United States, and being so forfeited the ame has been saized and is now in the custody of the lirestal for said District.

Row, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under Row, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under going at the control of the co

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ) No. 213 DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. | 88. nited States of America

J. C. Johnston, Jr.

W. BERRAS, AN INFWRMATION HAS BEEN Willis and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Renincky, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 180t, by Joshua Tovia, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Renincky, who presents herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that J. C. Johnst n has, since the Court, who presents herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that J. C. Johnst n has, since the Court of the Cour J. C. Johnston, Jr. 2); feet front by 210 Geop, s.s. Market, between Brook and Floyd streets; 5 feet front by 204 deep, n. s. Market, between Brook and Floyd streets; feet front by fo4 d.ep, s.s. Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets;

nth and Twelfth streets; eet front by 142 deep s. e. corner Green and Floyd feet front by 93% deep, n. c. corner Green and Floyd reets; acres Woodland Garden. Also, clumes of law and miscellaneous books, at the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeits that he need a more of the premises, forfeits had been rely dand is now it the custody of the we, therefore, to mreason of its medium of the control of the control

The search of th

United States of America

United States of America

E. T. Bosh.

Where E. A. S. Information Has Bring
Where E. A. S. Information Has Bring
Here E. A. S. Information Has Bring
Here India in the District of the United States, within
and for the District of Kentucky, on the 21 day of
September. A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, E quice, Atcarry for the United Stat's for the District of Kentucky, who prosecuts a brein in bohalf of the United
States, along the E. T. Bush has, since the 17th
of July, 1862, done the acts and committed one offences donounced by the 5th and 6th scottons of two
set of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, ontitled,
'an act's suppress insurrection, to punish treaton
and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of
two and for other purposes,' and that said 6th
face ca, owned the Jilowing property to wife;
Bight, it le and interest of E. T. Bush in the folforces, owned the Jilowing property; to wife;
Bight, it le and interest of E. T. Bush in the folbetween Fifteenth and Stateenth streets, of Market,
between Fifteenth and Stateenth streets, and
extending back 105 feet to an alley, being sams lots
culveyed by Peter B. Muir to E. T. and S. S. Bush;
'iso five out: on the north side of Market, between
sixteenth and Zewancenth Streets, in the city of Louisville, fronting 18th feet to an alley, being sams lots
culveyed by Peter B. Muir to E. T. and S. S. Bush;
'iso five out: on the north side of Market, between
sixteenth and Zewancenth Streets, in the city of Louisville,
fronting 18th feet to an alley, being sams lots
one let on the southeast corner of Eighteenth and
Grayon steets, in the city of Louisville, fronting 32
feet on Grayon, and ex-ending back 101 feet, being same
by Peter B. Muir; also all moneys stocks,
credits, and effects in the hands or under the control
of S. B. Bush, belonging to E. T. Bush; also the undivided haif of to No. S. obek 11, fronting 33 feet on
rectinant wavener, north side at 6th develops, being sams
in the due and to become due on said slaves in the hands
of Wilson Brown.

That by successive to become due on faid slaves in the nearest of Wison Brown by reason of the premises, for feit-ed to said United States, and being as for feited, the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal of and District. Now, there'ore, in pursuance of the movilion under the east of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give sublic notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner intercied therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, that they be and appear before the said District Court, that they be and appear before the said District Court.

> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 211 DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, SS. United States of America
> vs
> to L. Davis alias George Lander.

ET IRR. U. S. M. K. D.

For W. A. My

sorge L. Davis alias George Lauder.

Y BREAS, Av INFORWATION HAS BEEN

Y filed in the District Court of the United States,
within and for the Bistrict of Kenuckey, on the latty of September. A. D. 156t, by Joshua Foritorney for the United States for the District of Kenuckey who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United
Takes, alleging that George L. Davis aliae George
ander has, since the 17th July, 1842, done the acts
ander has, since the 17th July, 1842, done the acts tures, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alieging that George L. Davis alias George Lauder has, since the 17th July, 1882, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the six and committed the offences denounced by the six and committed the offences denounced by the six and of the sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 164, on titled "an act to suppress insurrection, the property of rebels, and for other pund confused that and Davis, aliar Lauder, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz.:

Eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-one following, viz.:

Eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-one following viz.:

Eleven thousand eight hundred the property following viz.:

Eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-one following viz.:

Eleven thousand eight hundred between the following viz.:

Eleven thousand eight hundred between the following viz.:

Eleven thousand eight hundred between the following viz.:

Eleven the faile of Georgia a State declared in insurant properties of the State of Congress of the State of Lauder the following viz.

Eleven the faile of Georgia a State declared in framework of the following viz.

Eleven the state of Georgia a State declared in framework of the first which has not be a declared in framework of the first which has not be a declared in framework of the first of the United States, and seven colonion, containing the following viz.

Eleven the state of congress of the 6th of August viz. In a the same is, by reason of the 6th of August to the fir

rary to the act of Congress of the oth of August, est and the same is, by reason of the premises, forfalted to the United States, and being so forfeited, the mee has been seized and is now in the custody of the invalid for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under he seel of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I on heavily also the control of the seed of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I on heavily also the control of the seed of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I on heavily also the control of the seed of the said Court, and the said the said Court, and the said the said place of the said of the

chaif. W. E. BENSON, D-puty. For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney. Dated, Sept. 2, 1884. 66 W4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 218.
DISTRICT OF ENTOCRY.
SS. Robert T. Ford.

Robert T. Ford.

WHERKAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN Hiller in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District Of Kentucky, on the 2d and 5e September. 1884, by Joshua Tevir, English, Atformey for the United States for the District of Kentucky, the presents herein in bhail of the United States for the District of Kentucky, the presents herein in bhail of the United States, plug ug that Robert T. Ford has, states the 17th of July, 18.2, done the ests and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 5th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1829, on intiled "an art to supprise insurrection, to punish tension and rebellion, to seless and conflicted the property of release, and he did said acis and committed the forces, owned the following property, to-wit. The estate, money, property, stocks, credits and offerces, owned the following property, to-wit. George Hancock, and James C. Ford, belonging to Robert T. Ford; also a tract of land in Jefferson co. Ky., containing eighteen acres, two rods, and thirty-five equare poles, being same land unctraged sith November, 1860, to said Robert Z. Ford, by Wim. P. Johnson to Cowan & Shout, and subsequently purchased as security of the same as the proposed of the premises for foiled to said United States, and being so forteifed the same has been saized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for ald District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition under

Alf. W. E. BENSON, Deputy.
For W. A. Merriwsther, U. S. M. K. D.
J. Trvis, U. S. Attornor.
Dated, Sept. 2, 1864. S& W4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 212.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. SS.

United States of America
Frank Jay McLean.

WHEERAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
Within and for the District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 21
day of September, A D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Squiries,
Attorney for the United States for the District of
Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behad of the
since the 17th of the control of the control of the
lines the 17th of the conneced by the 5th and 6th secticus of the acts of Congress, approved 17th of July,
1852, actilited "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebelion, to selze and conflicate the
property of robels and for other purposes," and that
said McLean, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property fillowing,
to-wit:

Annity of six hundred dollars per annum, given
by F. E. and Lucy A. McLean to Frank Jay McLean,
urder deed the control of the said frank J. Mc
Lat the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeitdi to said United States, and being so forfeited; the
same has been esized and is now in the custody of the
Marshul for said bistrict.

Now, therefore, i. guaraunco of the monition uns said attices, or hand manufactured to said District at they be and appear before the said District curt. to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for ind District, on the link day of its next October been, be third to be such that the city of the said District, on the link day of its next October been, be the said of the s

What is the benefit of drouth? I mean physically-i. e., throughout the fields as a whole. While one kind of growth is inju what is the advantage to another; or, is me damage to everything that grows? this is not too much of a poser, perhaps some practical thoughts on it might be acceptable to your readers.

F. H. A. LONGRIDGE, CT., July 8, 1864.

The Vaine Farmer furnishes an answer to this inquiry which we give, and if any of our friends can add to the "benefits" let them Benefits of a Drouth.-1. A loss of the

on by being taken up by growing crops, and also carried away by the washing of the sur-face, the water of which flows into the rivers and streams, and thence into the sea. Tacse causes are constantly in active operation. The former is restored in part by the application of manures, and the latter is also, to some extent, made up by the same method. But this supply is small, often uncertain and of limited Whenever a drouth occurs it application. Whenever a distant mineral brings up from the deep subsoil latent mineral elements necessary for the growth of plants, which are dissolved when rain shall fall, and brought into a state suited for the use and nourishment of the growing plants. In very dry weather a constant evaporation takes place from the surface soil, above that fur-nished by dew or rain, which creates a vacuum that is at once filled by water coming up from the subsoil. This moisture or water thus brought to the surface, brings with it whatever it holds in solution, as the salts of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, or whatever the top strata of the earth may be found to contain. As fast as this moisture reaches the surface it rast as this moderare reaches the surface in evaporates, but leaves in the soil its potash and lime, phosphate, salts, carbonates, and silicates, which are all indispensable to vegetable growth. Rainwater, when it sinks into the earth, becomes largely charged with carbonic acid (from the decomposing vegetable matter in the scil) acquires the property of quickly dissolving the minerals brought up from the subsoil, on which before it could have but little effect. From the above it will be seen how important a part a drouth performs in the economy of. nature, in enriching the soil, and bringing into use elements which, in a wet season, would remain crude and useless in the subsoil. This is one of the great benefits of a drouth re are a few more practical lessons which

There are a rew hore practical lessons which we will just glance at.

2. Deep cultivation is a means of guarding against the ill effects of a drouth, and it is a remedy which admits of almost universal approach. plication. It operates beneficially—first, by giving a better chance for the roots of the plants to penetrate into the soil, thereby acwiring greater vigor and strength, and they are less subject to be injured by dry weather or changes in the season; and, second, by fitting the soil the better to receive and retain dering it more capacious of moisture and not so easily exhausted by seasons of drouth. A during a season of protracted drouth, when the plants growing upon it are constantly drawing the moisture out of its shallow bod, and throwing it off in insensible vapor through their leaves. Soils that are cultivated only four inches deep will not allow a heavy fall of rain to sink down into the subsoil, but it remains in the mellow part or surface, and is compelled to pass off by evaporation—a very slow and injurious process. On the contrary, a soil weaked deep and thorough, will be found to retain its moisture (obtained by means of the long roots which the plants send down through its mellow surface or but the acciliance. through its mellow surface, or by the capillary absorption of the upper portions from the moist-er soil below) a much longer time even during the most severe drouth. Drainage has the same effect upon the land only in a more per feet and thorough manner. These operation cannot of course be attended to now, but hould be thought about and form a part of

the general improvements upon the farm to be carried out in the future.

3. Another lesson which the drouth has forced upon our notice, is that land well manured is fitted not only to produce the largest crops in any season, and return the best divid, but especially in a severe drouth, it will suffer less and give a good yield when land lightly manured famishes and dries up, and the crops upon it become a complete loss. Our own observation, and that of our readers seasons, have shown the great benefit of liberal dressing as a remedy against drouth. We have this summer noticed fields near this city in a high state of cultivation which, notwithstanding the almost total absence of rain during the entire summer, have produced a good crop of barley, while upon land only partially manured the crop of bar-ley and oats will be almost a total failure. We have constantly urged our farmers to manure more liberally-to go over less surface and put more dressing upon a given area; but a drouth like that we have been experiencing, urges this duty in a most emphasic manner. It will be well if this lesson shall be more thoroughly learned and more generally practised in consequence of the drouth. If so, who will deny that, with its many grievances, it has not also brought its blessings?

4 The opportunity which a dry season affords of destroying noxious weeds should not be lost sight of by the farmer who knows the luxury and value of clean fields. If cut up they readily die from exposure to the sun, whereas, in a wet season they grow even after pulled out "root and branch." There is another consideration why weeds should not be allowed a place in a field or garden during a drouth; they rob the useful plan's of nourishment and moisture at a time when the latter of nature. A deep, clean, mellow soil is one of the best remedies against drouth, and one of the best sureties of a good crop.

5. The drouth shows the value of some kind

of green fodder crop, both as a partial substi-tute for hay in winter, and for the purpose of feeding out to stock when pastures become scorched and dry during the summer. Fod-der corn, if planted thick in drills, and on land well manured, will, if planted early, obtain a good growth and shade the ground so much that a drouth, though injuring pastures, would not seriously check its growth A season like the present shows its great importance

6. In a season noted for an absence of rain, the meadows and low lands of the farm are found to be is most valuable portion. Lowlying lands, swamps, and meadows bordering upon brooks will invariably produce a good crop of hay, if cleared, ditched, and mowed from year to year so as to allow a better qual ity of grass to work in. There are thousands of acres of such land in our State, now waste and unimproved, the value of which a drouth renders more apparent, and which will be cleared in consequence thereof; thus improv-ing the farms, adding to the wealth and productive capaci y of the State and to the happiness and enjoyment of the people.

THE CROPS .- In the Eastern States .- The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: Now that some of the crops are harvested and the rest are rapidly approaching maturity and harvest time, it is possible to speak with some definiteness of the general yield. The past season is long to be remembered for the severity of the drouth, which in many instances nullified the energetic labors of the farmers and gave them nothing but discouragement for their pains. But the recent rains have done much to relieve the severe effects of the carly drouth, and the crop record for the year will be a fair one after all. The hay crop has been light in quantity everywhere. But it is the universal testimony that the quality of the limited yield was very much better than the verage, and the weather was such that there ever was a hay crop stored in better order. So that the better quality of the hay, and its superior curing, will do much to compensate for the small quantity which was cut. In some of the Western States there was an abundance of grass, more than could be cared for by the limited number of laborers left after ands of war had been met.

The wheet crop, one of the staples in which everybody with a mouth to fill has an interest, gave a very fair yield and was harvested in very fine order. The corn crop will be light everywhere. So much of the energy of the plants was expended in simply keeping alive during the drouth that now that the rains have come they will scarcely be able to ear out fully. The potato crop in New Bagland will be a very fair one. Early planted fields of course yielded lightly, and the high prices that the first lots cerried to market always command have been maintained longer than usual. But the rains came in season to benefit late planted varieties in some degree, and there is no fear of a poteto famine. So far the quality of the potatoes dug has been without exception, and though there will be less bushels than usual,

have claimed, there is a connection between prospect for apples in New England has been at no time in the season large, and the drouth sadly damaged those that have escaped early frosts and worms. But there is a tolerable prospect for late and winter fruit. In New York the yield of fruit will be small, but in New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Maryland the crop is very large. The peach crop is especially large, the trees in many cases having broken down beneath their burdens. The apples are small but fair, and free from worms, and in unusual quantity. Pears will be plenty enough, but small.

In the West -Amid the conflicting stateents at the West, whether or not the cross have been poor, the Milwaukee Sentinel finds have been poor, the Milwaukee Sentinel finds
the best evidence of the improved prospects of
the wheat crop in the increased receipts at
market. It is to be supposed the farmers
would held on the last year's product, if they
did not anticipate a liberal surplus the present
year. The result is that the receipts for last
week amount to 179,000 bushols, against
59,000 to the corresponding week last year.
A letter from Battle Creek, Michigan, says:
"Crops in this State, and particularly in this "Crops in this State, and particularly in this county and neighboring counties, are large. Cern never looked better, and wheat is very full

or never to ked bester, and wheat is very full and heavy. Farmers are chearful, being sure of a rich harvest. Wool is coming in in large quantities, and is of fine quality, prices ranging from ninety cents to one dollar. The wool clip is heavier than usual. Every branch of Pennsylvania papers say that the hay crop of that State, now mostly harvested, will be immense and of the best quality. Farmers call it the best hay crop in Connecticut, the Hartford Courant says, is also immense, and

Hartford Courant says, is also immense, and is of the very best quality, one ten being considered equal to two tons of last year's crop. SENDING SEEDS AND PLANTS BY MAIL .-The late act of Congress in authorizing the sending of seeds, plants, and cuttings by mail, at a low rate of postage, is one of no small importance to the great mass of the people, extended as they are over so wide a district of country. It is often difficult in many parts of the country to procure fresh garden seeds, cuttings of rare trees, and new and valuable plants, and to order them by express or on plants, and to order them by express, even on

express routes, the charges in many instances will exceed several times the value of things ordered. But the late act of Congress au ordered. But the late act of Congress an thorizes the sending of seeds, cuttings, &c., at so low a rate of postage as to bring them within the reach of all. The law specifies "seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scious," which may be sent in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, the specified limits of the law, at a rate of postage of two cents for every four onnees, or the same for any additional fraction of four ounces; prepaid by stamps. Formerly these things were subject to letter postage, and there things were subject to letter postage, and were generally put up in oiled silk, which is quite expensive, but since the reduction of postage this mode of carriage has been so ex-tensively adopted that paper has been prepared so as to render it impervious to water and air, solved India-rubber added. Those who wish to prepare paper for their own use can make an article equally good by giving it a coat of linseed oil, and when dry, or nearly so, give it a coat of shellae dissolved in alcohol, reduced to the consistence of common varoish. Fine Manilla paper should be used. To insure the safe transportation of plants in the mail, the roots should be protected with a cover of half an inch or an inch in thickness of swamp moss, or that gathered from the logs or rocks found in deeply-shaded woods, and on the north sides of steep hills. The moss should be moderately damp, and spread out upon the paper of suitable size, and with a small portion of the moss mixed among the roots. The whole is then rolled up snugly and tied, and then again covered with a wrapper of common postoffice paper, to receive the directions, and marked "Seeds," or "Plants," as the case may be.

Country Gentleman.

A large establishment at Chicago, Illinois, is devoted to the preparation of fertilizing material, by drying the blood, livers, and other waste from the slaughter-houses. The product is sent to New York and Philadelphia for sale.

At the close of Mr. Belmont's remarks, he nominated ex Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvalis, for temporary President, which motion was carried unanimously. When the cheers which greeted Governor Bigler subsided, he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I am great-Gentlemen of the Convention: I am greatly honored in your selection of me to preside over the preliminary deliberations of this body. My acknowledgments for this high compliment, and for the kind greating just are not of the word to me by this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens, will be best manifested by a proper discharge of the duties of the position to which you have called me. It is not extend any is it befitting, in one assuming the to which you have called me. It is not expected, nor is it befitting, in one assuming the mere temporary Presidency of the Convention, that he should enter upon any general discussion of the many topics suggested by the unhappy condition of our country. A brief allusion to the occasion and purposes of our assemblage is all that will be necessary. No assemblinge is all that will be necessary. No similar body ever assembled in America with highlier objects before them, or to which such a vast proportion of the American people looked with such profound solicitude for ple looked with such profound solicitude for measures to promote the welfare of the country and sevence their individual happiness. The termination of Democratic rule in this country was the end of peaceful relations between States and people, and the elevation of a sectional party to authority at Washington was the colimination of a long indulged and contraction was the colimination of a long indulged and scrimonious wer of crimination and reacrimotious war of crimination and recrimi-nation between extreme men at the North and South, and was followed by dissolution and civil wer, and in the progress of that war even the bulwarks of civil liberty have been trampled upon, and the whole fabric brought

to the very verge of destruction, and now, at the end of more than three years of a war unparalleled in modern times for its magai-tude and for its barbarity and desolations, af-ter more than two millions of men have been called into the field on our side aione, after the laid has been ligarally descended in favithe land has been literally drenched in fatricidal blood, and waitings and immentations are heard in every corner of our common country, hopes of the union of our cherished object are in no wise improved. Men in authority, through a feud which they have long maintained, and unwise men at the South, because of a blind fanaticism about an instimaintained, and unives men at the South, because of a blind fanaticism about an institution is some of the Sates—in relation to which they have no duties to perform, and no res; on-fibility to bear—are utterly incapable of adopting proper means to rescue our country, our whole country, from its present is; mentable condition. Then, gentlemen, it is apparent that the first step toward the accomplishment of this great work is the overthrow, by ballot, of the present Administration, and the inauguration of another in its stead, which will wisely and jeatously, but temperately end jighty, wield all the influence and power of the Government to bring about a speedy settlement of all our national troubles on principles of the Constitution and on terms honorable and just to all sections Nuch and South, East and West. One which will stand unsatteringly by civil and religious liberty; one which, instead of relying solely

stand unfatteringly by civil and religious liberty; one which, instead of relying solely on its peculiar dogmas and doctrines and ravages of sword, will refer national troubles to the people, the fountain of political author-ity, and to States under the forms of the Con-stitution; one which will have no conditions primitical to the restoration of the Union, but which will diligently seek that result and the results of perspective and any state. the return of permanent peace amongs; the people. Gentlemen, we have been commissioned by the people to come here and initiates steps to accomplish these great objects, to elect an agent and agencies in this good work. That the task will be well performed.

I have untaltering faith, and that the people may sacction and God may bless these means to the desired end is my prayer.

The proceedings were then opened with prayer by the Rev. B. N. Clarkson, of the December Engineeral Charach. Processant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, stated that concesting delegates from that State had agreed, and were harmonious in this Convention. He arose, therefore, to move that one member of each delegation be appointed a committee on

resolutions, two to have but one vote. Carried.

Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, handed up two letters, which were read, one from John W. Leathers and the other from J R Bachanan, both delegates from Kentucky, in which they explain their absence by saying that they are the victims of military despotism, screeted without cause, imprisoned, and denied resort to legal measures, guaranteed by the laws of the State and the Constitution, to establish their innocence. They speak of increased devotion for the Damocratic cause, advise the adoption of a peace platform, and are hop-fal of the success of the nominees of resolutions, two to have but one vote. Carare hop-fal of the success of the nominees of the convention. The letters were laid on the

On motion, each delegation, through its chairman, then named its selection of members of the respective committees as follows:

On Credentials—Maine, Jas, Pitkin; New Hampehire, J. S. Bennett; Massachusetts, J. F. Ball; Vermont, A. M. Dickey; Connecticut, Aifred D. Bow; Rhode Island, W. D. Allen; New Jersey, D. Holman; New York, Sandford E. Church; Pennsylvania, W. O. McGrath; Delaware, E. L. Martin; Maryland, R. Frankin; Kentucky, Nathanial Wolfe; Ohio, Alex. Long; Indiana, Alt. P. Edgerton; Illinots, W. R. Archer; Michigan, Alp. Fitch; Missouri, Robert Wilson; Munesota, J. B. Jablouche; Wisconsin, H. N. Smith; Iowa, N. T. McCheney; Kansas, O. Thurston; Oregon, Ben Stark. chairman, then named its selection of mem-

there will be much less waste than some years when the ravages of the rot have been so severe. No mention is yet made in any quarter of the appearance of the rot, and it, as many of the appearance of the rot, and it, as many less than some years. We find that Convention to the connection with that Convention, but I cannot think there is anything of it, for I because the connection with that Convention, but I cannot the connection with that Convention to the connection with that Convention, but I cannot the connection with that Convention, but I cannot the connection with that Convention, but I cannot the connection with that Convention to the connection with that Convention the connection with t

Durfee; New York, J. A. Green; New Jersey, T. F. Randolph; Delaware, J. R. Booth; Pennsylvania, F. W. Hughes; Maryland, B. Bartin, Prince B. Bartin, P. Carlo Pennsylvania, F. W. Hughes; Maryland, B. J. Harris; Kentucky, Hamilton Poke; Oxio, J. A. Smith; Indiana, S. O. Wilson; Illinois, C. G. Rodgers; Michigan, H. Frederick; Misouri, F. G. Masher; Minnesota, O. H. Leaman: Wisconsin, C. J. Rudolph; Iowa Jas. H. Murphy; California, Thomas Hays; Kanses, R. Wheat; Oregon, W. McMellan.

On Resolutions—Maine, J. W. Dana; New Hampshire, E. Key; Massachusetts, G. Sound; Connecticut, C. R. Ingersoll; Verment, D. P. Redfield; Rhode Island, Charles S. Bradley; New York, S. J. Tilden; New Jersey, Abraham Browning; Pennsylvania, not

Bradley; New York, S. J. Titden; New Jersey, Abraham Browning; Penesylvania, not elected delegate, Chas. Brown; Maryland, Thes. Pratt; Kentucky. Thos. Lindsay and Guthrie; Ohio, C. L. Vallandigham: Indiana, James M. Hanna; Ilinoia, S. O. Marshall; Michigan, A. O. Baldwin; Missouri, W. A. Hall; Minnesota, E. O. Hamin; Wisconsin, G. B. Smith; lowa, J. F. Bates; Galifornia, John B. Weller; Kanses, W. O. McDowell; Oregon, B. Stark.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, moved that the committee on resolutions be instructed to report what sction, if any is necessary. For this Convention to take in regard to the late military order of Gen, Heinzelman prohibiting the people of the Northwest from purchasing arms and ammunition. Referred.

The following resolutions were then offered

The following resolutions were then offered and referred to the Committee on R-solutions:

By Governor Hunt, of New York: That, in the future as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, and insist in maintaining our the Constitution, and insist in maintaining our national unity as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of a Government—qually conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern. And with a view to terminate the pending conflict, and restore the blessings of peace, we are in favor of an armistice, to adjust twenty of a seattlement and union on the basis we are in favor of an armistice, to adjust terms of a settlement and union, on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, And for the solution of all differences, we would recommend a convention of States, to review the Constitution, and adopt such smendments and modifications as may seem necessary more fully to insure to each State the enjoyment of all its rights, and the undistanted control of its domestic concerns, according to the original intent and purpose of the Federal compact.

By Mr. Long, of Ohio?

Resolved, That a committee, to be composed of one member from each State represented in

of one member from each State represented in of one member from each State represented in this Convention, to be selected by the respective delegations thereof, be appointed for the purpose of proceeding forthwith to the city of Washington, on behalf of this Convention and the people, to ask Mr. Lincoln to suspend the operations of the pending draft for 500,000 more men until the people shall have an opportunity through the ballot-box, in a free election, uninfluenced in any manner by military orders or military interference, of deciding the question now fairly presented to them of war or peace at the approaching electhem of war or peace at the approaching elec-tion in November, and that said committee be, and they are hereby, instructed to urge upon Mr. Lincoln, by whatever argument they can employ, to stay the flood of fraternal blood, at least so far at the pending draft will continue to augment it, until the people, the source of all power, shall have an opportunity of exall power, shall have an opportunity of ex-pressing their will for or against the further prosecution of the war in the choice of candi-dates for the Presidency.

dates for the Presidency.

By Mr. Price, of Missouri:

In this great crisis of our national history, freedom and the sacred rights of freemen, ecured to us by the blood of our fathers and the guarantees of the Constitution, must be maintained against all assaults, intimidations, or interference, and we hereby pledge each to the other, and all of us to our common country, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors to make comtron cause with the people of any and every State where the same may be assailed or trampled on, to the end that constitutional expressions of popular will and the inestimable right of self-government may be secured for ourselves and posterity. We, the fepresentatives of the Democratic party of the United States of America, in National Convention assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for guarantees of the Constitution, must be main for the purpose of nominating candidates for the high effices of President and Vice-Presi-dent, to be voice for at coming election, point with pride to the satisfaction of the past history of our country, her great and marvel-lous prosperity under Democratic administra-tion; therefore, in order to preserve the integrity of our once happy Union, re-estab-lish judicial and domestic peace throughout our border, promote the general welfare, and by our forefathers, we here renew and declare our unalterable attachment to the Union, and that it must be preserved in its interity. Believing that the desirable object can be obtained, if we profit by the wisdom of our

rathers, we here adopt as our broad and sure platform the Constitution of the United States in its length and breadth, and pledge our candidates to maintain, preserve, protect, and defend the same.

Resolved, That we cannot view with indifference the over resolvation and violation. and distrust the fearful strides of the general Administration at our national capital to-ward despotism in their repeated interferences with State rights, with the liberty of speech and of the press, and the rights of private property. Wherefore, we call on all pure and incorruptible patriots to lay aside their partisan prejudices to look our bleeding country's roubles in the face, to consider the fearful waste of blood and treasure throughout the limited States, and the misguided policy of the United States, and the misguided policy of the Administration, and to assist in changing our rulers, that we may rescue our beloved courry and the liberties of the people from certain

Resolved, That we will use all honorable mesas known to civilized nations to bring to a speedy termination the unhappy difficulty that disturbs our country. On motion, the Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

The National Union Conservative Convention met at Chicago on Saturday. O wing to the immense pressure on the telegraph oface, we failed to receive any special despatches, and are therefore indebted to our Cincinnati contemporaries for the following preamble

and resolutions, which were adopted: Whereas, The Administration, in disregard of the Constitution, has proclaimed its adve-sion to a line of policy alike destructive to the liberties of the people, the integrity of States, and the rights reserved to them, and calculat-ed not only to impel the sections North and South to integrating layers but to being a sec-South to interminable war, but to bring financial ruin upon all, and has proved its want o disposition and utter inability to adm

the government in the spirit of its founders; Whereas, It is incumbent upon all National Administrations and delegates and political bodies to respect the wishes of the people and

defend their rights; and
Whereas, We have this day assembled in
National Convention, for deliberation and
such action as will most tend to unite the conervative elements in opposition to the re-lection of Mr. Lincoln and the continuance of his policy; and
Wherease The people of the whole country

have an undying attachment to the old Union, and a joint interest in Bunker Hill and Mt. Vernon, which they will never surrender; herefore, Resolved, That we will maintain the Union

and Constitution.

Resolved, That the only peaceful solution of the existing evils lies through the untram-melled exercise of our elective rights at the coming Convention—the displacement of the present Administration and its policy, and the guarantee to all the people of the States heir constitutional rights, by the election of a President upon whose integrity, patriotiem, and ability, the country can safely rely, Resolved. That the declaration of Southern leaders, and the recent announcement of Mr. Lincoln, of the only condition upon which they will respectively listen to terms of peacs, and the impreciously listen to terms of peacs, and the impreciously listen to terms of peacs, and the impreciously listen to terms of peacs,

they will respectively listen to terms of peacs, are alike impracticable and derogatory to the intelligence of the American people, and that in opposition thereto we are in favor of the earliest peace attainable on the basis of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we concur in the action of the Union National Convention, held in Indereadence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d day of December, 1863, and, reiterating the nomination by the people of Gen. George B. McClellan, and respectfully recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Convention his name and that of Democratic Convention his name and that of Ex Governor W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, as the most suitable persons for President and Pice President, now before the people, believ-ing that their triumph and election is certain, and will result in immediate peace, with the restoration of the government, and, in case of their nomination by that body, we pledge the cordial and united support of the conserva-tive men of the country to their State electo-

ral tickets.

Resolved, That the services of our soldiers Accounted, This the services of our solutes, in the field, and the sufferings of those languishing in prison, can only be compensated for by the sympathy of our people and the successful and early termination of their mutual efforts in an honorable peace, and the reunion of our confederacy, without a star leasted or a string crossed from our national blotted or a stripe erased from our national

The following letter from Ex-President Fillmore was received: Buffalo, N. Y., August 17.

Dear Sir: Your savor of the 13th instant came to hand during my absence; but I was greatly delighted to see by the papers that you had so large and enthusistic a meeting for McOlellan. I sincerely hope that he will receive the nomination by the Chicago Convention.

nomination. I cannot think any great number desire me to to have it.
Traly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.
To H. KETCHUM.

The Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, ande the following speech: GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech; I rise simply because my name has been mentioned here in connection with the second office that the Convention on Monday is to nominate a candidate to fill. Kentucky asks no office

Constitution.

I wish, while I am up, to allude to another subject, which is that of a free election. In the union of sentiment of the people to range this Administration, there is a power and a terror that shake the people at Washington, and make them know that we will have a free election [cheers] if we nominate the unanimity. In that Convention there is enough without the Border States to warn the President that he dare not use the bayonet in the free States. The fixed determination of a free peoplet a second their rights without the of a free people to assert their rights at the ballot-box must be respected, and when this Administration will be changed, as changed I believe it will be, as the interest of liberty require it should be, no States will rejoice more than the Border States. I regret but one thing in relation to this nation and that one thing in relation to this nation, and that is that the striking out of the name of the gentleman from Tennessee may have some effect in relation to the nomination that is to take place. It may induce the belief that there are others who wanted it. I trust there is ro man whose ambition is such that he would want an office for himself or his friend. would want an office for himself or his friend, except in furtherence of the great object of restoring peace, the Constitution, and the Union.

[Applause] We are all Union men; we are all brethren but still on the divisions that existed heretofore there have been lines of separation, and they may exist yet. In nominating, as I believe will be the case, General McCheller, won taking great recovered in inating, as I believe will be the case, General McOlellan, you take a great representative from the Democratic party, for he belongs to that party as I claim to have belonged—from my youth upward—and I would, therefore, counsel as I have counselled, that the Vice-Presidency should be given to the Conservative restry that they who have not exceld in Presidency should be given to the Conserva-tive party—to those who have not acted in the past with the Democratic party, so that there may be no question that we are a just, magnanimous people, and that it might not be cast in our teeth that we gave all to this old section, or to that old section. We should give the Vice-Presidency to the old Whig party, and Judge Campbell belongs to it, and I would not like his claims to be prejudiced by his name being stricken out.

BARRETE'S Compound Extract Bonno Fig. 1.

THE GREAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE A nas accurred both here and throughout the Arabement of the control of the con

MARRIED. By the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, on the 24th of August at Calvary Chu'ch, New York city, Richard J. Capron, of Virginia, to Laura, daughter of the late kickard Henry Lee, of Kentucky.

DIED. On the 15th inst., at the residence of J. W. Alexander, in Daviess county, ALLEN Moarow, infant son of Wayland and Jennie Alexander, of Calhooa, Ky. In this city, on the 27th instant, of dropsy of the eart, Mrs. Maria Johnson, wife of H. G. Perry. On the 28th inst., at 16 o'clock P. M., Mrs. Caroline' Kiffon, after a lingering illness, in the 46th year of her age. her age.
On the 28th of July, at her late residence in Marion county, Mrs. E. U. Thomas, in the 73d year of her age.
Mrs. SALLY B. TUTT, wife of Thomas E. Cutt, Eq., of St. Louis, Mo., departed this life in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 19th instant, in the 29th -ear of her age.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from natures warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. S1 Barclay Street, New York. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond str

BY C. C. SPENCER. ADMINISTRATOR'S SAUE OF GIBSON MALLO-RY'S BLOODED STOCK, FURNITURE, OROP, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AT AUCTION. RY'S BLOUND STOCK, FURNITUEE, OROP, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AT AUGION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, September 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence of 6thcon Malory, deceased, by order of W. A. Davis, Administrater, the entire personal effects of said decdant, at his late residence, on the Taylorsville Turnpike, five miles r-m the city of Loui-ville, containing
in part of thorough bred Brood Mares and Horses,
Seuthdown and Oashmere Sheep, blooded and stock
Hogs one thorough bred Stalion (by Lexington),
the Milch Cows, Miles and work Lorses, yoke Ozen,
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the Milch Cows, Miles and work Lorses, you will be a former to the form of the young
to be a very low or the service of the young
the Staling of the Committee of the Mares Stock of Milch Corporation
Mares Stock, Miles, Furniture, Cr.p, and Farming
impion onto A fine opportunity is bere offered to severy simplements and the part of the year of the year year of the year year of the year year.

C. C. SPENOEB,
als Allekwa Auctioneer,



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, Sc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, Sc.

Put up in 25c, 50c, and \$1 Boxes, Bottles, and Flacks, 85 and \$1 sizes for Horsus, Public Institutions, 4c, "Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poison."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to dio." 

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT?

WHEBEAS, IT HAS SEEN MADE KNOWN TO me tast Harrison Barns, who stant-indicted in the Pendieton Circuit Court for the marder of Jesseh Bahop did mase his sease from Pendieton county jail on the 25th of June, 15st, and is now a factive from justice and going at large, Governor of Low, therefore, I, Thos. 8. Branishes, Governor of Low of the particular of the particular of the paid Harrison Barns, and his delivery to the jailer of Pen leton councy, within one year from the date hereof.

By the Governer of the Commonwealth.

By the Governer THOS. E. BEAMLETTE.

E. L. VAN WINKLE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE.
E. L. PACHERY of State.
By JAS. R. PACHE.
Assistant Secretary.
a16 d2w&w2m R. M. INGALLS,

Commission Merchant, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND WOOL HATS No. 436 Main street, near Fifth, On consignment a general SULEVILLE, at the BUUTS, SHOES, and WOUL HATS, suitable for fall and whiter wear, which are offered at less than present Esstern cost, to which the attention of dealers and others seeking investments is invited as distributed.

BEECHMOOR FOR SALE.

THE PLACE IS WITHIN TEN MINto- walk of Smith's Station 155 acres
of land well timbered and watered. The
improvements consist of a modern-built
frame house, containly is rooms, a large barn, extensive stables. Servants, i.e., spring, and carriage
house. A special fruit, vineyard of 2 acree bearing,
chusers are requested to call and see it, when the
erms will be made known. I will exchange for city
improved property.
22 dawlin

E. WABFIELD.

SUBERI L. MAILLAND & CO. COMMENSSION MERCHANTS SO. 1 Hanower Buildings. Hanower Square, Schaff L. Matthann, and Res W Verks. William Wator, and Res devices.

SOOTOH SNUFF-180 boxes Garrett's Scotch Snaf received this day by al3 GARDNER & CO.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, United States of America D. No. 137.

Sampson J. Taibott. WHERMAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, W filed in the District Court of the United States, si hin and for the District of Kentucky, on hea 15th day of March, A. D. 1864, by J. Tevis, Sequire, Attor-ney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who presecutes herein, in behavior the United States, alleging in substance that said Samsson, J. Talboit That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to the United States. And being so forfeited, the
same have been selved and are now in the custody of
the Start hal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuar co of the monition under
the said of said tour to me directed and ledivered, I
do hereby give pub is notice to all persons claimings
said articles, or in any measure interester therein, that
they be sind appear \$\frac{1}{2}\$-Cro the said District Court, to
the held at the city of Londivillay in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d
day of October, A. D., 185, even and there to interp section of the first day of its next October term, the 3d
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DISTRICT OF KENTYUKY: § SS.

United States of America

\*\*\*224 Gold Coin, &c. &c.

With EAS. AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

With Gin the District Cource of the United States within and for the United States within and for the United States of the United States within and for the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 15th day of August, A. D., 1854, by Joshna Tevels. Require. Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf-of the United States and the States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf-of the United States Treasury Notes, 8:50;

Bank of Ind ana Notes, \$1.05;

Bank of Ohio Note, \$5.10;

Bank of Honoresee Notes, \$5.34;

Bank of Tenessee Notes, \$5.34;

Bank of Tenessee, \$5.34;

Bank of Tenessee Notes, \$5.34;

Bank of Tenessee, \$5.34;

TEARE-HAUTE, INDIANA.
TEARE-HAUTE, INDIANA.
TEARE-HAUTE, INDIANA.
TEARE-HAUTE, INDIANA.
Teare-Haste Femaie College," has been purchased from its late ower, and the prame changed to "St Agn's Hall," and is to be carried on under the aurpices of the Episopal Ohur A corporation sieuted from among the most respected citizens of Terre-Haute gives the garantee that every promise made in the circular just issued will be fattafully redefened.

defined.
The Faculty will consist of nearly twenty members, and will comprise parties distinguished in Educand wil comprise parties distinguished in Edgoa-ional circles.

The terms for Board and Tultoin have been placed the lowest possible figures, considering the ad-The terms to rose the and tunon have been piaced at the lowest possible figures, considering the advanced prices of agricultural and commercial prolete.

In maladies will stiend the Episcopa' (burch with the Frincipal, nulses any other place of worship household be designated by parents.

Circlure as y booktained by addressing "The Masero of St. agnes Hall, Terre-Haute, Ind."

IMPORTANT TO PARMERS! WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE HERSTOFORE TO furnish on: Superior Family HAND-LOUR tast enough to fill orders. We have now the pleasure of informing purchasers that we have made such arrangements with the makers that we will have them constantly on hand. To those who have never seen them we will only say that, by simply turning a crank, which can be done by a boy or cirl fourteen years old. from fitten to thirty yards of Jaan, Tweed, Limey, Domestic Cotto or Linen, &c., can be woren per day by the same drawing through. These Looms have the inventor's latest improven.nat, patented in January. Apply to F. H., TAVLOR & CO.,

JAS. S. PHBLPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late of Hopkinsville. Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hop Jo. K. Gant, Christian County. Christian County.

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse, Corner Main and Tenth Streets. LOUISVILLE, KY. WAREHO USB

which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales. A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a Betired Physician of great enimence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consunaption, Asshma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child a daughter, we given up to the His child was cured, and is low to be supported by the constitution of the constitution of the country of the constitution of the country of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consunction that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, names at the stomach, in-action of the bowels, weating away of the nucleus.

\*\*E\*\*The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in Address per they see this advertisement in Address per they see this advertisement in Address per they see this advertisement in Address the constant of the cons

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM WHEELER'S MILL, IN GRAYSON
COUNTY, On the 9t inst. a chemint surel
HORSE, Syears did las sprieg, abon 15 hands
high—rois and paces—a small nuch out of
his mane forward of whore the colar works—some
small lumps on his wichers and warts in his care—
dask mane and tail Any perion that will give me
instruction to that I can get him shall co well reworded My residence is on the road leading from
Munfor ville, Hart co. to dichfield Gravaon co. 10
miles rum Munfordville, and s miles from Bacon
Oreck Mail n. 223 w2 Thos. E GOSBY.

LAW SCHOOL

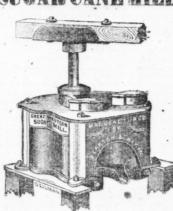
HARVARD COLLEGE. A CADEMICAL YEAR 1884-5. TWO TERMS OF nireteen weeks each, commencing September 5th, 1864, and March 6th, 1865.

A course of lectures on the Law of Nations, by Hon.

A course of lectures on the Law of Nations, by H.m. Edward Everett,
For chalogue and circular address
For chalogue and circular address
Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 19, 1864.

PEARSON&AIKIN'S

PEARSON&AIKIN'S GREAT WESTERN PREMIUM SUGAR CANE MILL.



Warranted to give Satisfaction Money Returned upon Receipt of the Mill. We are manuacturing THREE SIZES, both Horizon-tal and Upright.

Are our late improved upright Mills, constructed very simple, yet for ease, capacity, and durability they cannot be excelled.

We manufactured and sold a large number of these Mills last season. All worked well and gave perfect satisfaction.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 388. No. 210.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN [88. No. 219. DISTRICT OF KENTLEN. (SENTLEN.) WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN Miled in the District Court of the United States, within, and for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of Augus, A. D. 18si, by J. Tevin, Esquire, Artorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that William T. Caplinger, has, since the 17th of July, 1882, has done the acts and committed the offences denoueped by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1882, has unrection, and committed the offences denoueped by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1882, entitled "An act to appress heart-ceiton,

Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and or said District, on the first day of its next tectober term, the third day of Octover, A. D. 1881, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

FOR W. A. MERINETHER, U. S. M. K. D. JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated Aug. 29, 1861. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SS.

United States of America No. 179.

I nited States of America

William Hays.

William H

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SS. United States of America No. 178.

United States of America Samuel K. Hays, do No. 178.

Samuel K. Hays, do No. 178.

You have the states of the states alleging in substance that Samuel K. Hays since the 17th ca o' July, 182, has done the act and committee the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congres, approved 17th July, 183, and that states of the states o

UNITED STATES OF A MERICA, 35. United States of America D. Mo. 189.

United States of America | No. 189.

Hugh Leonard, | No. 189.

Hugh Leonard, | No. 189.

Hugh Leonard, | No. 189.

Willed and he District Court of the United States, within and far the District Cutt of the United States, within and far the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April. A D. 1884, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attracy for the United States for the District of Kentucky who procure herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard smooths in the control of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard smooths the district of the control of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard smooths the district of the control of the United States, and the said smooth of the United States, and the said Hugh Leonard at the time he did said acts and committed said offenes, owned the property following viz: 5 barrels of whiskey, and five hundred dellars in mon y in the bands of Lewrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the Marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises for feited to said United States, and being so for feited the many of the Marshal of said District.

New, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the Marshal of said District.

New, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the marshal of said District.

New, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the said critices, or in any manner laterested therein, that they be and speed before the said District Oourt, to be held at the city of Louiville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October, the 2d day of October, D. 1864, then and there to Interprose their dielins, sud to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIUM FIELE U. S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U. P. Attorney.

VIS, U. S. Attorney.
1: April 21. 864.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 207.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. SS. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, So. 207.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of August. A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis. E-quire, Autorney for the United States, diving for the United States, altering for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, slegging that thomas Scott has, since the 12th of July, 1802, done the acts and committed the offences denomiced by the 6th act of the serious of the 12th of July, 1802, done the acts and committed the offences denomiced by the 6th act of the 12th of July, 1802, done the acts and committed the offences of the 12th of July, 1802, done the acts and committed and offences, owned the property following, to wit:

Five hundred dollars in the hands of J. O. Vanarsdale, Sheriff of Mercer county, Ky, with interest and costs, benue amount of an execution in hands of Sheriff and the 18th of Mary Scott, agent, J. D. and Stephen Scott, agent, J. D. and Stephen Scott, agent, J. D. and Stephen Scott, spent J. D. and Stephen St. D. And Stephen Scott, spent J. D. and Stephen St. D. And St. D. An UNITED STATES OF RENTUCET. SS.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCET. SS.
WHEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, the state of Kantucky, on the 19th

UNITED STATE OF AMERICA, No. 208, UNITED STATE OF AMERICA, No. 208.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. SEEN

HEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

Whereas AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

day of August, A D 1845 by Joshua Fovis, Equive,
Altor-rey for the United States for the District of Kenday of August, A D 1845 by Joshua Fovis, Equive,
Altor-rey for the United States for the District of Ken
State, alleging that Joseph Briggs has, since the 17th

of July, 1842, done the acts and committed the offences
denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of
Congress, approved ITA July, 1852, ontitled "An act
to suppress insurection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the poperty of rebels,
and for other purposes." and that said driggs, at the
time he did said acts and comy litted said offences,
owned the property following, to wit:
county of velsors. State of Kentucky, Iring on the
waters of Beach Forts, being he same land convayed
to said Briggs by the white f Andrew Briggs, decease i,
and the rents due and to become due thereon, in the
hands of James Wood.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfitcd to said United States, and being so forfeited the
same has been seized, and is now in the custody of the
Nove, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under
the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I
do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming
said articles, or in any manner interested therein
that they be and appear before the said District Ourt,
to be held in the city of Louisvil-1; in and for said
District on the first day of its next October form, the
3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make the rallegations in that
behalt.

For W. A. Merryerters, U. S. M. R. D.

JOSTUA TEVIS, U. S. ALTOREY.

S5.

WOOL HATS

WOOL HATS

If varieties,

FORT, HORSTORY,

Wool HATS

If varieties,

FORT, HORSTORY,

LOUISVILLE, RY

all stock of staple and flue

OL HATS, sliciable for fall

to HATS, sliciable

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No 199. United States of America

United States of America

O. W. Tuselkeld.

O. W. Tuselkeld.

W. EBEAN, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

While and for the District court of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 5th
day of Argust, A. D. 1863, by Josana Tevis, Esq. Attorrey for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in beha fof the United
States, alleging that C. W. Threfkeld, since the 17th
of July, 1864, has done the sets and committed the
offices denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the
act of Corg. ess., approved 77th July, 1862, entitled
act of Corg. ess., approved 17th July, 1862, entitled

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 201, District of Kenfucky, SS, United States of America VS.

Distract of Kenflunk, S.

United States of America

Jomes K. McFall, &c.

Willenbas, An Information Has Been Willenbas, An Information of the United States, within and for the District out of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 13th day of Assust, A D. 1846, by Joehna Tevis, Eq. Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecue shering, in behalf of the United States, alleging that James McFall has, since the 17th of July, 1852, entitled, "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, and for other purposes," and that said McFall, at the time he did said acts and committed aid offences of the said of the said and the said of the said of the said of the said and the said of the said acts and committed said offences of the said of the said acts and committed aid offences of the said acts and committed said offences of the said acts and the said said acts and the said of the estate of Martin S. McFall, decessed. Also, the rent due and to become due on said land, in the hands of Daniel Beone, grardian of said James McFall. Also, the elaves, James and Alice, and the hire due and to become due on said lares, in the hands or under control of said Daniel Boone. That the same is, by reason of the premises. for fitted to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been selected and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pur sunner of the monition under the position of the premises. For itself to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been selected and is now in the custody of the Barshal for said District Court. to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October. A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allogations in that behalf.

For W. A. Menwetter, U. S. McNetter of School and the said of t

Dated: August 16, 1834.

UNITED STATES OF AMERGA, No. 299.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
within and for the District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 11th
day of August, A. D. 1834, by Joshua Tervis, Esq.,
Attorney for the United States for the District of
Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the
United States, sleging that Station Burch, since the
United States, sleging that Station Burch, since the
United States, alse fing that Station Burch, since the
United States, alse fing that Station Burch, since the
United States, approximate the sets and committed of
the Act of Congress, approxyd 17th of only the States
treason and rebellion, to seize and conflicts the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said
Burch, at the time he dis said accs and committed said
offences, owned the property following, to-wit. ricason and receiving, to serve and commercia the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that a sid Burch, at the time he die said acts and committed said effectes, owned the property following, to write yellowing the wind of the commercial said effects, owned the property acts of land, conveyed to a serve of the commercial said said to be commercial said effects of the control decreased. Also, the following alares, viz. Crepy, Hiram, Ben, Little D. Hy, Marg aret, Fanay, Sarsh, and Bob, and the hire of raid negroes, due and to become due, in the hands of Robert Mc Jonnell, administrator of said James McDonnell, decreased.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeige do said Christ Lates, and be ing so forfeited the same has been edzed and is now in the cutody of the Marchalf or said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuages of the mon'tien under the said of said control to me directed and delivered. I do he oby give public notice to all persons cluming said the control of said Control to me directed and delivered. I do he oby give public notice to all persons cluming said the control of the mon'tien under the said of said Control to me directed and delivered. I do he oby give public notice to all persons cluming said that they be and appear before he said of said Control to me directed and delivered. I do he coly give the first say I its next techbor town, the said District, on the first day I its next techbor town, the said District, on the first day I its next techbor town, the said technic.

For W. A. Engineerings, C. S. M. K. D.

JOSHIA TEVIS, U. S. \* torriegy.

UNITSDSTATES OF AMARICA, No. 128, District of Keneucky. SS, United States of America

United States of America '98'
Walfer N Hademan.
W BESELS, at an INFORMATION HAS BEER W BESELS, at an INFORMATION HAS BEER W BESELS, at an INFORMATION HAS BEER WHITE AND ALL A About eight hundred dollars, amount due by A. Craig and charles Texter, evidenced by not taken to Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, in the case of W. H. Walter against Walter N. Haldeman, dated March 29, 182.

That the same is by reason of the premaises forfeited the same has been a fixed and is now in the case of orfeited the same has been a fixed and is now in the case of the monition under the same has been as fixed and is now in the case of the monition under the same has considered and dalvered. I have a fixed the same has been as the case of the monition under the same and the same has been as a fixed the same and the case of the monition and a same has been as a same has a same has a same and the same and the proceeds the reof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be amange as the case of the same and the same the same and the same and the same the same the same and to make the same continuation.

A. D. 1884, then and respective allegations in that be and to make their respective allegations in that be half. W. A. MERIA WETLAR, U. S. M. K. D. J. Tryvis, U. S. Attorney.

D. ted: August 5, 1884. a33 we UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 300 DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, SS.

United States of America United States of America

Fig.

John W. Jones,

W. HEBEAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

W. HEBEAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

W. HEBEAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

While in the District Court of the United States
within and to thee District of Kortucky, on the 13th
day of August, A. D. 1864, by Jeshua Tevis, Esquira,
attorney for the United States for the District of Senunicky, who procedures herein in behalf of the United
States, alleging that John W. Jones has, since the 17th
of July. 18-2, done the acts and committed the offen rec
den. uniced by the 5th and 6th resions of the act of
10th 18-2, done the acts and committed the offen rec
den. uniced by the 5th and 6th resions of the act of
10th 18-2, and confiscate the property of rebels,
and for other purposes," and that said Jones, at the
11th and 18-2 the property following, to whether hypochysically
11th 18-2 the property following, to whether hypochysical
11th 18-2 the property following, to whether hypochysical
11th 18-2 the property following to white the property following
11th 18-2 the propert

W. Jones, evidencia by no'e about the 13th Decomper, 1869
That the same is, by reason of the premises, f. rfoit-ed to the said United States, and being so forficited, the same has been setzed and is now in the custody of the Marshalo of said District.

Now, there'ore, in persuance of the monition under the said of said Court, to me directed and delivered. I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manns interested therein, that they be sud appear self: a theories of the read District. Court, that they be sud appear self: a theories of the read District. Court to be beld as the city of Louisville, in and for said listrict, on the first day of its next October for a, the day of October, he D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegation in that behalf

For Wm. A. Merkinstern, U. S. M. K. D.
J. Truss U. S. Attorney,
Dated: August 16, 1864.

J. Tevis. U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 16. 1854.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No. 255.

Distraict of Kentucky. J. S.

WHEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN Within and for the District Of Kentucky. on the 17th cay of Ancest, A. D. 1861. By Joshua Fevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 17th cay of Ancest, A. D. 1861. By Joshua Fevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 17th cay of Ancest, alleging that Lewis T. Neal, since the 17th of July, 1852, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 4th and 6th sections of the act of Ceyeres, approved 17th of July, 1852, anticles "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to selze and confiscate the property of rebel, and for other purposes," and that said well, at the time he did said acts and committed said of fetces, the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited the property of Lewi-T. Neal.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshalf for said Di-trict.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the sent of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming that they for any of the said post of the said District, on the first day of its next cotober terms, the 3id day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

For W. A. Meniverier, U. S. M. K. D. Joshua Tavis, U. S. Autorney.

Business of the said District, S. M. K. D. Joshua Tavis, U. S. Autorney.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 33.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, \$33.

United States of America Dispersion of Kentucky.

R. O. Sauchter, &c. No. 190.

R. O. Sauchter, &c. No. 190.

WHEFEAA, AN INF DEMATION HAS BEEN find in the District Jourt of the United States, within and for the Dat ict of Kentucky, on the lat day of April, & D. 1864, by J. Tevis, E. quite, Attorney for the United States for the District of K-atnoxy, who prosecutes herein in bettaff of the United States, all e, inc in substance that said B. O. Saughter, since the Trie Talk, 1864, but done the acts and committed the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1852, enterted "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and fronth r propeet." And that said B. O. Saughter, at the time he did said acts and committed said difference, sound the property F. Jowing, to-wit:

Three notes of Sarah J Terry for \$4,69666 each, payable to Bobe. O. Saughter, on the 10th day of March, 1856, 10th day of March, 1855, and 10th day of March, 1856, 10th day of March, 1855, and 10th day of March, 1856, on the contest of the same have been extend and are now in the custedly of the Marshal of said Distract.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the real of said Out to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District "Ours to teahild at the city of Louisville," in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, a. D. 1864, then and there to intereste therein, that they be and appear before the said District "Ours to teahild at the city of Louisville," in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, a. D. 1864, then and there to intereste there had not the said District of the said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, a. D. 1864, then and there to intereste the relations and th

UNITED STATES OF A MERICA, No. 194. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. SS. United States of America

the 19th Esquire, sistrict of the ger has, controlled the ger has the ger has

THE GREAT

HELMBOLD

Cenuine Preparations

BELEBOLD'S IMPROVED BOSE WAST

BELBROLD'S STRACT SARSAPARISAS.

BURBOLD'S MITRAUT "BUCHU."

HELMBOLD'S

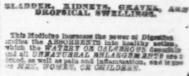
Genuine Preparation,

RIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SUCHE

Positive and Specific Remed

For Diseased of the



RELIMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCKE

FOR WEAKNESSES Arising from Excospes, Habits of Dingipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse. TTESDED WITH THE FOLLOwing symmetric

indisposition to Exercise. Loss of Fower, cose of Homory. The Mind of Homory and the Homory and

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which the IMPOTENCE, WATUITY, EPILEPTIO WIFE. IBSANINY AND CONSUMPTION 1

Many are aware of the cause of their subarian, the us will confess. The records of the insane Asylessis of the melanchely deaths by Communities, heat the witness to the truth of the assertion. THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WEEK, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Sequires the aid of medicine to extrengthen and by lyonate the system, which HELMSGLD'S Zer PACT EVENT invariably down A trial will sent the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females, TEMPLATING MARRIED, OR COR.

In many affections seculiar to Foundes the Friends. Suchn is unequalised by any other remedy, as in Children air or Redoution, Irregularity, Painthiones, or the presents of the Unstemper Braguations, Ulcerased of Schirmons state of the Ulcrus, Lencorries, or White-Schirmons state of the Ulcrus, Lencorries, or White-Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sgi-viselize arising from Indiscretion, Habits or Physical don, or in the DECLINE OR CHARGE OF LIVE

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT 19: Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Enpleasant Hedrams for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SUSSE

OURES Secret Diseases stages, at little exp AND NO EXPOSURS.

it causes frequent degire, and gives straughly to distance, thereby removing obstractions, newestable and corring Strictures of the Urethra, alarying pure and inflammation, so frequent in this class of distances of straining Policy of UK, DERAGED, 200 Thousands upon Thousands SAND HVAR BEEN AHE AICAISSO NO

QUACKS. who have paid HEAVY FRES to be sured in a time, have found they were deceived, and their Poison" has, by the use of "Fowerist Astron" has by the use of "Fowerist Astron" boarded up in the system, to break ent regravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE USB BELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUSH For all Affectious and Diseases &

The Urinary Organs Whether existing in MALS OR FREALS, whatever cause originating, and so measter OF HOW LONG STANDING Records of these Organs require the aid of a Drumen at WELMBOLD'S EXTRACT- BURES

and it is certain to have the desired effect in all 200 sames for which it is recommended. SLOOD | BLOOD | BLOOD |

IS THE GREAT DIURETIO.

Malmbold's Highly Concentrated Component Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla SYPHILIS.

This is an affection or the Blood, and attacks the raid Organs, Limings of the Nose, Ears, Threed-incipies, and other Bloods Surfaces, making in secarance in the form of Ulcers. Helmboid's Extractivations of the skin, giving to the Complexites quotions of the skin, giving to the Complexites quotions of the skin, giving to the Complexites quotions of the skin, giving to the Complexite or and Healthy Color. It being prepared excessive this class of complaints, its Blood-Furtiying Tragicies are preserved to a greater excess than any effection of Barasyartila.

Helmbold's Rose Wash an extellent Lotion for Diseases of a Symalkia Ma-are, and as an Injection in Diseases of the Brinary Tryanz, arising from habits of diseignation, used to connection with the Extracts Bushu and Sarapasethe-n such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and religion CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

from eight to twenty years standing, with someon news to SOIZHOE AND PAMP. thown to SOISIOS AND FAME.

For Hedical Properties of BUGEO, see Disponsible.

Tof the United States.

No. Professor DEWSIO valuable works as the Practice of Buyeste by the late celebrated Dr. PEWSIOS.

Fillsdeiphis.

Sor runaris made by Dr. RFERAIS EDGO.

LL. a celebrated Daysician, and Member s.

LL. a celebrated Physician, and Member s.

LL. a celebrated Physician, and Member s.

LE. be Boyal College of Surgoons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's JONESS.

AMIN TRAVESS. Fellow of the Ecyal Colleges: Surgoons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine. or half a dozen of each for \$11.00, which will be are intent to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions we adhered to.

Deliverable to any address, iscoursely packed frequently. observation.

SW Describe symptoms in all communications:

Ques generanteed. Advice grads.

Ferromally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, M. T. Humacota, who, before they seem, doth say he preparations contain as marriaged, no mercury, or chaer injurious drugs, but are pricy regelable.

M. T. HELMBOLLA,

Sworn and subscribed bosers me, this 22d day of Researcher, 1854.

Alderman, Minth street, above Eace, Philo. Address Letters for information in confidence. H. T. HRLMBOLD, Choules Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Chestans, addiphis.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIRS

AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS. The endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWE" offer" articles on the reputation attained by Holinold's Genuine Preparations,

ii Extract Sucha,

ii Sarsaparilla,

ii Improved Rose Wash Sold by all Draggists everywhere.

ASE FOR HELMBOLD'S-TAXE NO OFFICE. Out out the advertisement, and send for the areas Reimbeld's Bray and Thombrai Warshessel. 584 Breadings, Non York. at technolis